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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Items 11, 18, 23, 26, 27, 29, 34, 35, 39, 41, 43, 45, 46, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 64, 69, 77, 82, 86, 89, 94, 108 and 111 of the provisional agenda*

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

REPORT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE
QUESTION OF THE COMORIAN ISLAND OF MAYOTTE
THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY
POLICIES OF *APARTHEID* OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
DECLARATION OF THE ASSEMBLY OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY ON THE AERIAL AND NAVAL MILITARY ATTACK AGAINST THE SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA BY THE PRESENT UNITED STATES ADMINISTRATION IN APRIL 1986
LAUNCHING OF GLOBAL NEGOTIATIONS ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT
QUESTION OF NAMIBIA
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

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* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

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CONSEQUENCES OF THE PROLONGATION OF THE ARMED CONFLICT BETWEEN IRAN AND IRAQ
URGENT NEED FOR A COMPREHENSIVE NUCLEAR-TEST-BAN TREATY
ESTABLISHMENT OF A NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE ZONE IN THE REGION OF THE MIDDLE EAST
ESTABLISHMENT OF A NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE ZONE IN SOUTH ASIA
CONCLUSION OF EFFECTIVE INTERNATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS ON THE STRENGTHENING OF THE SECURITY OF NON-NUCLEAR-WEAPON STATES AGAINST THE USE OR THREAT OF USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS
CONCLUSION OF EFFECTIVE INTERNATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS TO ASSURE NON-NUCLEAR-WEAPON STATES AGAINST THE USE OR THREAT OF USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE DENUCLEARIZATION OF AFRICA
CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL) WEAPONS
GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT
REVIEW AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONCLUDING DOCUMENT OF THE TWELFTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
ISRAELI NUCLEAR ARMAMENT
QUESTION OF ANTARCTICA
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AND OTHER ARABS OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES
DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION
EXTERNAL DEBT CRISIS AND DEVELOPMENT
SPECIAL ECONOMIC AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE
ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION
INTERNATIONAL COVENANTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS
INTERNATIONAL ACTION TO COMBAT DRUG ABUSE AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING

Letter dated 19 September 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the documents adopted by the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Cairo from 31 July to 5 August 1990, as follows:

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(a) Final communiqué (annex I);

(b) Special declaration on the situation between Iraq and Kuwait (annex II);

(c) Report and resolutions on political, legal and information affairs (annex III);

(d) Report and resolutions on economic and social affairs (annex IV);

(e) Report and resolutions on cultural affairs (annex V);

(f) Resolutions on organizational, statutory and general questions (annex VI).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annexes circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under items 11, 18, 23, 26, 27, 29, 34, 35, 39, 41, 43, 45, 46, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 64, 69, 77, 82, 86, 89, 94, 108 and 111 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Amre MOUSSA
Permanent Representative

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ANNEX I

FINAL COMMUNIQUE
OF THE NINETEENTH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF
FOREIGN MINISTERS
(SESSION OF PEACE, INTERDEPENDENCE AND DEVELOPMENT)
HELD IN CAIRO, ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT
9-14 MUHARRAM 1411H, CORRESPONDING TO
31 JULY TO 5 AUGUST 1990

At the kind invitation of the Arab Republic of Egypt and in accordance with the decision of Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), was held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram 1411H, corresponding to 31 July to 5 August 1990. The Conference was held under the high patronage of His Excellency Mohammed Hosni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

A-1 The following Member States attended the Conference:

1- The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.
2- Afghanistan.

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3- The State of United Arab Emirates.

4- The Republic of Indonesia.

5- The Republic of Uganda.

6- The Islamic Republic of Iran.

7- The Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

8- The State of Bahrain.

9- Brunei Darussalam.

10- Burkina Faso.

11- The People's Republic of Bangladesh.

12- The People's Republic of Benin.

13- The Republic of Turkey.

14- The Republic of Chad.

15- The Republic of Tunisia.

16- The Republic of Gabon.

17- The Republic of the Gambia.

18- The People's Democratic Republic of Algeria.

19- The Islamic Federal Republic of Comoros.

20- The Republic of Djibouti.

21- The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

22- The Republic of Senegal.

23- The Republic of Sudan.

24- The Syrian Arab Republic.

25- The Republic of Sierra Leone.

26- The Democratic Republic of Somalia.

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27- The Republic of Iraq.
28- The Sultanate of Oman.
29- The Republic of Guinea.
30- The Republic of Guinea-Bissau.
31- The State of Palestine.
32 The State of Qatar.
33- The Republic of Cameroon.
34- The State of Kuwait.
35- The Republic of Lebanon.
36- The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.
37- The Republic of Maldives.
38- The Republic of Mali.
39- Malaysia.
40- The Arab Republic of Egypt.
41- The Kingdom of Morocco.
42- The Islamic Republic of Mauritania.
43- The Republic of Niger.
44- The Federal Republic of Nigeria.
45- The Republic of Yemen.

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B. OBSERVER STATE

People's Republic of Mozambique.

C. FOLLOWING MUSLIM COMMUNITIES

- Turkish Muslim Community of Kibris

- Moro National Liberation Front

D. The following Subsidiary Organs of the OIC attended the Conference:

- Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre, Ankara.

- Research Centre on Islamic History, Art and Culture, Istanbul.

- The Islamic Centre for Technical and Vocational Training and Research, Dhaka.

- The Islamic Centre for the Development of Trade, Casablanca.

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- The Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development, Jeddah.

- The Islamic Fiqh Academy, Jeddah.

- International Commission for the Preservation of the Islamic Cultural Heritage, Istanbul.

- Islamic Solidarity Fund, Jeddah.

E. FOLLOWING SPECIALIZED INSTITUTIONS OF THE OIC:

- Islamic Development Bank (IDB), Jeddah.

- Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO), Rabat

- International Islamic News Agency (IINA), Jeddah.

- Islamic States Broadcasting Organization (ISBO), Jeddah.

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F. FOLLOWING AFFILIATED INSTITUTIONS:

- Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange, Karachi.

- Organization of the Islamic Capitals and Cities, Makkah Al-Mukarramah.

- Sports Federation of Islamic Solidarity Games, Riyadh.

- Islamic Committee of the International Crescent, Benghazi.

- The Islamic Shipowners Association, Jeddah.

- World Federation of Arab Islamic International Schools, Jeddah.

- International Association of Islamic Banks, Cairo.

G. FOLLOWING ISLAMIC FOUNDATIONS AND SOCIETIES:

- Muslim World League, Makkah Al Mukarramah.

- Islamic Call Society, Tripoli.

- Islamic Council of Europe, London.
- World Muslim Congress, Karachi.
- World Assembly of Muslim Youth (WAMY), Riyadh.
- League of Islamic Universities, Riyadh.
- International Islamic Council for Da'wa and Relief, Cairo.
- International Islamic Charitable Foundation, Kuwait.
- Supreme Council for Islamic Affairs, Cairo.

H. FOLLOWING INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS:

- United Nations Organisation.
- Non-Aligned Movement.
- League of Arab States.
- Organization of African Unity (OAU).
- Gulf Cooperation Council of Arab States.

- Arab Maghreb Union.

- Arab Cooperation Council.

- U.N. High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR).

- U.N. Committee for the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People.

- United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).

- U.N. Development Programme (UNDP).

- Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO).

- U.N. Childrens Fund (UNICEF).

- Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALECSO).

- Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS).

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- The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

I. FOLLOWING GUEST:

- UK Action Committee on Islamic Affairs

2. The Conference was inaugurated by the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, His Excellency Mohammed Hosni Mubarak, who in his inaugural address welcomed the participating delegations.

In his address, His Excellency President Mohammad Hosni Mubarak welcomed the holding of the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers in Cairo, the city of Al-Azhar Al-Shareef and the pearl of the Islamic culture. His Excellency President Mohammed Hosni Mubarak declared that the Egyptian people were proud of their belonging to the Islamic family known for its noble values and lofty principles.

His Excellency President Mohammad Hosni Mubarak referred to the profound changes and radical transformations taking place all over the world and which have unavoidable consequences on our future perspective and for the determination of our role as a whole in order to realize our common objectives at the time when dangers and challenges are increasing and opportunities and possibilities multiplying. In this context, His Excellency President Mohammed Hosni Mubarak stated that the method to serve best our interests in this critical phase of human history consists for us in participating individually and collectively to the channelling of these fundamental changes of the international order in the political, economic and intellectual fields so that we are active participants and not mere spectators.

His Excellency President Mohammed Hosni Mubarak affirmed that Islamic solidarity should be the corner-stone of any action undertaken by OIC Member States and of any responsibility they assume because the challenges that we have to face are now stronger than our individual capacities. No matter how great is our individual potential, it is yet difficult to face these challenges with separate efforts or non-coordinated attempts. Therefore, we must in the context of this concept of solidarity among Member States, define the objectives of the Ummah and determine the dangers impeding its progress to enable it to have a common vision of its objectives and priority and enhance this vision by a collective and coherent action.

His Excellency President Mohammed Hosni Mubarak underlined that the principle of Islamic solidarity was the basis of primordial and fundamental commitment which consists of settling disputes between Member States of OIC by peaceful means in conformity with the common interest and objectives. His Excellency President Mohammed Hosni Mubarak expressed his conviction that the Organisation of the Islamic Conference is able to play a more important role in the settlement of disputes occuring between Member States by peaceful and amicable means without resorting to any enmity and violence. His Excellency President Mohammed Hosni Mubarak also called for the adoption of the same method towards problems opposing one Islamic state against the other.

His Excellency President Mohammed Hosni Mubarak requested that this Conference be devoted to a well considered definition of factors of reciprocity between the Islamic peoples and to interaction of their interests in all fields and that this action be at parallel with a sagacious movement to revitalise Islamic culture to face the assaults and calumnies directed against Islam from outside and the unjust and mystifying tendencies from within which aim to distort the image of Islam as revealed to our noble Prophet (Peace Be Upon Him). In conclusion, His Excellency President Mohammed Hosni Mubarak affirmed that "we Muslims are in favour of reconciliation and peace and reject aggression irrespective of its origin or justification and we respect the right of all peoples to live in security and peace."

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3. On the proposal of His Royal Highness Prince Saud Al-Faisal, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Chairman of the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, the Conference decided to adopt the inaugural address of His Excellency President Mohammed Hosni Mubarak as an official document of the Conference.

4. Their Excellencies the Foreign Ministers of the Republic of Guinea, Hashmite Kingdom of Jordan and People's Republic of Bangladesh, on behalf of the African, Arab and Asian Member States respectively expressed their profound gratitude and sincere thanks to His Excellency President Muhammad Hosni Mubarak for patronizing the Conference by his presence and the highly inspiring guidelines contained in his inaugural address. Their Excellencies the Foreign Ministers also thanked the Government of Arab Republic of Egypt for the excellent arrangements it had made for the Conference and for the generous hospitality extended by it to all delegations.

5. His Royal Highness Prince Saud Al-Faisal, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Chairman of the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers made a statement in which he conveyed the greetings of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Fahd Bin Abdul Aziz Al-Saoud and of the Government and people of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to the Conference. His Royal Highness Prince Saud Al-Faisal also expressed appreciation for the important inaugural address by His Excellency President

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Mohammed Hosni Mubarak and thanked the Government and the people of the Arab Republic of Egypt for the cordial welcome and hospitality extended to all participants.

In his comprehensive statement, His Royal Highness Prince Saud Al-Faisal reviewed the new and major developments which had occured since the Riyadh Conference and had affected both the Islamic and International arenas. His Royal Highness emphasized that this Conference is being held in the wake of a new era characterized by major international changes which required an indepth study and careful evaluation.

In this context, he referred to the question of Palestine, which had witnessed important developments. The Palestinian people had succeeded in placing their cause among the important priorities addressed by the international community by their valiant Intifadha and peace initiatives on the basis of historic resolutions adopted by the Palestine National Council in 1988 and despite the intensification of the Israeli repression against them in the occupied territories.

His Royal Highness Prince Saud Al-Faisal emphasized that the transfer of Jews from the Soviet Union and East European countries and their settlement in occupied Arab territories constituted a new factor of tension and had jeopardized the stability of the region.

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His Royal Highness Prince Saud Al-Faisal also referred to the Iran - Iraq situation, the Afghan problem, Lebanon, Namibia, South Africa, the situation of Muslim minorities and communities in various parts of the world, and the Jammu and Kashmir dispute.

His Royal Highness Prince Saud Al-Faisal called for searching ways and means to enhance the credibility of the OIC and effectiveness of its organs and institutions and for intensification of efforts so that this Organization is able to give concrete expression to Islamic cooperation and solidarity. In this context, His Royal Highness Prince Saud Al-Faisal underlined that it is important to pursue our efforts in the framework of Joint Islamic Action based on the Declaration of Makkah Al-Mukarramah and Plan of Action for Strengthening Economic Cooperation among Member States adopted by the Third Islamic Summit.

His Royal Highness Prince Saud Al-Faisal also apprised the Conference of the various actions which had been taken under his direction by the Secretary General for the implementation of resolution 6/18-AF on the functioning of the OIC.

6. His Excellency Dr. Hamid Algabid, Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, made a statement in which he thanked the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, His Excellency Mohammed Hosni Mubarak, for having accepted to accord his high patronage to the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and for his sagacious address during which he outlined the basic guidelines which should be followed for the Joint Islamic Action in order to meet the momentous changes which have transformed the political and social facts in the world particularly in Europe. His Excellency Dr. Hamid Algabid also expressed his appreciation and gratitude for the generous hospitality which has been extended by the Government and the people of Egypt.

His Excellency, Dr. Hamid Algabid, the Secretary General, analysed the profound transformations which took place in various regions of the world and on the international scene in general. In this regard he noted that if these changes had raised hopes, at the same time, they carry real dangers and major challenges to our young nations. Thus he called on Islamic nations to take into account these changes and to think and build together their future.

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His Excellency Dr. Hamid Algabid referring to the situation in the Middle East and in the occupied Palestine indicated that the vigour of Intifada, which has already entered its third year, is an evidence of the courageous resistance of the proud people of Palestine against oppression and its unswerving determination to liberate its land from the Zionist occupation and to establish its independent state under the leadership of the PLO, its sole legitimate representative. His Excellency Dr. Hamid Algabid denounced the massive transfer of Jews from the Soviet Union to the occupied Palestine, within the framework of the expansionist policies of the Zionist State, which aim to establish new settlements and forced judaization of Palestine by changing the demographic character of Palestinian and Arab lands. Its final objective is pure and simple annexation of these territories. His Excellency Dr. Hamid Algabid paid tribute to the Palestinian peace strategy adopted by the Palestinian National Council adopted duing its historic session held in Algiers during November 1988, which resulted in the proclamation of the Independent State of Palestine. His Excellency Dr. Hamid Algabid deplored the vote in the United States Congress which declared Jerusalem as the eternal capital of Israel as well as the decision of the U.S. Government to suspend its on-going dialogue with the PLO.

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His Excellency Dr. Hamid Algabid expressed his deep concern on the situation in Lebanon and paid tribute to the unceasing efforts made for restoring peace in the framework of the High Arab Tripartite Committee.

His Excellency Dr. Hamid Algabid expressed the hope that the new spirit manifested by Iraq and Iran would permit to boost the process of negotiations aiming to bring about a durable peace and to restore the brotherly relations of cooperation between the two countries.

His Excellency Dr. Hamid Algabid also noted that the question of Afghanistan had remained a source of concern despite the withdrawal of foreign troops from this country. In this respect the he underlined that a final settlement of the Afghan question requires that power be transferred to a broad-based representative government and that the Afghan people be able to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination.

Speaking about the problem of Muslim minorities and communities in the world, His Excellency Dr. Hamid Algabid affirmed that the OIC should be able to continue to pursue, to strengthen and to amplify its role for the protection and its mission to give humanitarian assistance to the Muslim minorities and communities in Non-Member States.

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Speaking about African questions, His Excellency Dr. Hamid Algabid welcomed the proclamation of the independence of Namibia and the liberation of Nelson Mandela, Vice President of the African National Congress. His Excellency Dr. Hamid Algabid called on the international community to maintain economic sanctions and measures of boycott against South Africa until the total abolition of apartheid.

Referring to the situation in the countries of the Sahel, His Excellency Dr. Hamid Algabid emphasised the new danger posed by the locusts and other plundering insects and recommended that the joint efforts be made for the mobilisation of greater means and modern early-warning systems.

His Excellency Dr. Hamid Algabid concluded his statement by drawing attention to the critical financial situation of the General Secretariat and of the subsidiary organs and specialized institutions and launched an appeal to the Member States for regularly paying their contributions to the budget of the Organisation to enable it to realize its objectives.

7. His Excellency Dr. Abdul Rahman Al-Awadhi, Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs of the State of Kuwait and the Head of the Delegation of the State of Kuwait made a statement on behalf of His Highness Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, Emir of the State of Kuwait and the Chairman of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference. His Excellency Dr. Abdul Rahman Al-Awadhi underlined that our Islamic issues did not have their rightful share of the positive detente that has become characteristic of our contemporary world. He added that "we must act and redouble our efforts to prevent the Islamic world from being overwhelmed by its old problems or from other problems that would impede the achievement of its crucial objectives, as it would also prevent it from consolidating the unity on which it must rest and also obstruct its natural role which consists in planning out peace, security and prosperity for the future generations".

8. The Conference thereafter unanimously elected His Excellency Dr. Ahmed Essmet Abdul Meguid, Deputy Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt as the Chairman of the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

9. After assuming the Chairmanship, His Excellency Dr. Ahmed Essmet Abdul Meguid, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister

of Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt delivered a statement in which he reaffirmed the commitment of Egypt to mobilise all its potentials for the success of the Conference and for the implementation of the resolutions it will adopt. His Excellency Dr. Ahmed Essmat Abdul Meguid paid tribute to the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz Al-Saud, and to the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, for the efforts they exerted to ensure the success of the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers. His Excellency Dr. Ahmed Essmat Abdul Meguid also paid tribute to His Royal Highness Prince Saud Al-Faisal, Minister of Foreign Affairs and the out-going Chairman of the Conference for all the accomplishments made during his mandate.

His Excellency Dr.Ahmed Essmat Abdul Meguid underlined the diversity and the seriousness of the challenges facing the Islamic Ummah. He referred to the fundamental principles which should guide the Islamic action to confront these challenges, the first of these principles is peace. At a time when Islam is considered as the religion of peace, and when the world is witnessing radical changes towards entente and cooperation, several Muslim peoples are not enjoying peace.

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The second principle is interdependence closely linked to peace. The Islamic Ummah will enjoy peace only when it realises mutual cooperation between its states and peoples in order to channel its potentials towards the welfare and prosperity of its peoples. Development constitutes the third principle. The realization of peace and mutual assistance will be accomplished only by coordinating efforts and mobilizing the resources of the Islamic countries for comprehensive development, taking into account the causes of renaissance.

At the conclusion of his speech, His Excellency Dr. Essmet Abdul Meguid wished that Islamic cooperation be the motto of Islamic Call before the entire world and that the unity of the Islamic Ummah be the way for realizing the common Islamic interests.

10. The Conference elected Their Excellencies the Foreign Ministers of the Republic of Senegal, the Republic of Turkey and the State of Palestine as Vice Chairmen of the Conference. His Royal Highness the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia was elected as the Rapporteur-General.

11. Thereafter, the Conference approved the Report of the meeting of Senior Officials which was presented by His

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Excellency Ambassador Amr Moussa, Chairman of the meeting and Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations and Head of the delegation of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the Meeting.

The Conference adopted the draft Agenda submitted by the meeting of Senior Officials.

12. The Conference unanimously admitted the People's Republic of Mozambique as an Observer member to the OIC.

13. The Conference noted with appreciation the Report of His Royal Highness Prince Saud Al-Faisal, Foreign Minister of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Chairman of the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

14. The Conference noted with appreciation the Reports submitted by the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on various items of the agenda and on the activities of the General Secretariat between the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers.

15. The Conference listened to His Excellency Mr. Chedli Klibi, the Secretary General of the League of Arab States, who made a statement in which he emphasized the centuries old relations, which exist between the Arab and Muslim World.

16. The Conference also heard the statements made by the representatives of the Secretaries General of the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity and the representative of His Excellency the Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement in which they called for the strengthening of the relations which exist between their respective institutions and the OIC.

17. H.E. Madam Absa Claude Diallo, Chairman of the United Nations Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People also addressed the Conference and apprised it about the activities of the Committee to promote the just cause of the Palestinian people.

18. The Conference heard with fraternal sentiments the statement of His Excellency Dr. Kenan Atakol, who voiced the rightful cause of the Turkish Muslim people of Cyprus. The Conference reaffirmed its past resolutions and declarations on Cyprus and in the light of the latest developments adopted a new resolution on the subject, supporting the full equality of the two sides in the Island. The Conference, reiterating its solidarity with the Turkish Muslim Community of Cyprus called for the elimination of the obstacle put in the way of meaningful negotiations by the recent act of one of the

parties. The Conference called on the parties concerned to refrain from actions that increase tensions and hostility in the Island and urged the two sides to seek a new relationship based on mutual respect for each other's rights and identities in order to facilitate a negotiated settlement. The Conference expressed the hope that both sides will work towards freely reaching a mutually acceptable solution and cooperate with the UN Secretary-General for this purpose.

19. The Conference also heard a statement made by Mr. Nur Misuari, Chairman of the Moro National Liberation Front, regarding the problems of the Muslims of Southern Philippines.

20. During the general debate, the Foreign Ministers and heads of delegations analysed the international situation particularly in the light of the profound transformation in the East-West relations and its implications for the security, stability and development of the Islamic World. They emphasized the need for intensifying collective efforts to realize the noble objectives of the Charter of the OIC.

21. The Conference noted with appreciation the Reports presented by the Secretary General on the activities carried out under the auspices of Al-Quds Committee, the Standing

Committee on Information and Cultural Affairs (COMIAC), the Standing Committee on Economic and Commercial Cooperation (COMCEC), and the Standing Committee on Scientific and Technological Cooperation (COMSTECH).

The Conference expressed its gratitude to His Majesty King Hassan II, Sovereign of the Kingdom of Morocco, to the President of the Republic of Senegal H.E. Mr. Abdou Diouf, to the President of the Republic of Turkey H.E. Mr. Turgut Ozal, and to the President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, H.E. Mr. Ghulam Ishaq Khan, for their keen interest and sagacious guidance in promoting intra-Islamic Cooperation in these vital fields.

22. The Conference noted with appreciation the Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Resolution No. 6/18-AF on the functioning of the OIC and the subsidiary Organs, specialised and affiliated institutions adopted by the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers. The Conference expressed its satisfaction for the measures taken by the Secretary General to implement this important resolution.

In this framework, the Conference approved the Report of the Committee of Seven and adopted the new Personnel Regulations and the Financial Regulations of the

General Secretariat and the Subsidiary Bodies and entrusted the Secretary General to take necessary measures for their implementation.

23. The Conference expressed its appreciation for the efforts being made by the Secretary General to augment the OIC's role in the field of Islamic Dawa and approved the proposals contained in the Secretary General's Report on this subject.

24. The Conference elected the following Member States to the Finance Control Organ of the OIC:

> The Republic of Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Republic of Turkey, the Republic of Tunisia, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Republic of Sudan, the Republic of Iraq and the Arab Republic of Egypt.

25. The Conference held a special session for pledging voluntary contributions. The following voluntary contributions have been pledged:

- Saudi Arabia 10 Million U.S. Dollars to be distributed to various organs and institutions of the OIC.

- Egypt 20,000 US Dollars for Al-Quds Fund.
- Jordan: A plot of land in favour of the Islamic Solidarity Fund and its Waqf.
- Uganda: Plot of land for the Islamic University in Uganda.
- Pakistan: 40,000 U.S. Dollars for the Islamic Solidarity Fund and 50,000 Dollars for the Al-Quds Fund.
- Brunei Darussalam: 100,000 U.S. Dollars for the Al-Quds Fund.
- Tunisia: 40,000 U.S. Dollars for the Al-Quds Fund - 30,000 U.S. Dollars for the Islamic Solidarity Fund.
- Turkey: 200,000 U.S. Dollars for the Ankara Centre, 150,000 U.S. Dollars for the Istanbul Centre and 45,000 U.S. Dollars for the ISF and its Waqf.

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- Sudan: 5,000 U.S. Dollars for the Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf.

26. The Conference adopted a Special Declaration on the situation between Iraq and Kuwait in which it declared its support for the Declaration issued in this context by the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on 11 Muharram 1411H (2 August 1990).

The Conference condemned the Iraqi aggression against Kuwait, and rejected all its consequences; it does not recognize anything arising therefrom; and demanded that the Iraqi forces be withdrawn immediately from Kuwaiti territories and return to the positions they had held before 10 Muharram 1411H, corresponding to 1 August 1990. It called for adherence to the principles of the OIC Charter, particularly the provision that disputes among Member States be settled by peaceful means, and non-interference in the internal affairs of any state. It also demanded that both countries abide by the dictates of good neighbourliness; refrain from any attempt to forcibly change the internal systems of either state; respect the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all states; and urged them to refrain from the use, or the threat of use of force, against the unity, territorial integrity and independence of either of them.

Having been informed that the Iraqi Government has declared its intention to withdraw its armed forces from Kuwait, the Conference decided to follow up the unconditional implementation of this pledge by the Iraqi side, while expressing support for the legitimate regime in Kuwait under His Highness the Emir, Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmed Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, the Emir of the State of Kuwait, and Chairman of the Fifth Islamic Summit; confirming its full solidarity with the Emir, Government and the people of Kuwait.

I. POLITICAL ISSUES:

27. The Conference reaffirmed its full solidarity and support of the just cause of the Palestinian people to restore their inalienable national rights including their right to return to their homeland, to self-determination and to the establishment of their own independent State on their national soil with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.

The Conference saluted the blessed Intifadha against the Israeli occupation and expressed its full support to the heroic steadfastness as symbolised by the intifadha which has continued and foiled all the attempts of the Israeli forces aiming at its liquidation.

The Conference strongly condemned the policy of terror and oppression launched by the Zionist entity against the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories which has resulted in gross and flagrant violations of the fundamental human rights of the Palestinian people.

The Conference demanded that Israel, abide scrupulously by the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949 and desist from those practices which are in violation of the provisions of the Convention.

The Conference also urged the parties signatory to the Convention to guarantee the respect by Israel, as the occupying power, to the Convention in all circumstances conforming to their obligations under Article I thereof.

The Conference paid a warm tribute to the Palestinian people who have through their innumerable sacrifices and sufferings set new examples of courage and fortitude and thus compelled the international community to give urgent attention to their just cause.

The Conference expressed its grave concern on the massive transfer of Jews from the Soviet Union to Israel and their settlement in occupied Palestinian territories. It urged the international community particularly the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States of America and European States to take due account of the implications of this massive immigration into occupied Palestine which is in flagrant violation of international law particularly the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949.

The Conference considered that this Soviet Jewish immigration to Palestine would flout the rights of the Palestinian people, alter the demographic composition of the occupied Palestine and gravely imperil the prospects of peace in the region. Moreover, it would encourage the Zionist entity to pursue its nefarious plans to establish a "Greater Israel" and thus threaten international peace and security.

The Conference expressed its serious concern on the policy pursued by the new Government in Israel, which has not hesitated to demonstrate its contempt for all peace efforts and on the contrary considers war as a means to get Israel out of its present predicament.

The Conference welcomed the recognition of the independent State of Palestine by a large number of States and reaffirmed its support for the Declaration of Independence and the political programme adopted by the Palestinian National Council at its Nineteenth Extraordinary Session.

The Conference reaffirmed that the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people is alone entitled to represent them and participate on their behalf, independently and on an equal footing in all Conferences and activities dealing with the Question of Palestine.

The Conference strongly emphasized the need to place the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967 including Al-Quds Al-Sharif under the supervision of the United Nations for a limited period, as part of the peace process and to ensure the protection of the Palestinian citizens and their property.

The Conference stressed that the Palestine question is the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict and reiterated the urgent need to convene the International Conference for Peace in the Middle East, under the auspices of the United Nations, with the participation of the five Permanent Members of the U.N. Security Council, and all parties to the conflict on an equal footing, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, in its capacity as the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people; to achieve total Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, and to enable the Palestinian people to exercise their inalienable national rights, including their right to return to their homeland, to self-determination and to establish their independent Palestinian State with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.

The Conference urged the Security Council to consider measures needed to convene the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, including the establishment of a Preparatory Committee, and to consider guarantees for security measures agreed upon by the Peace Conference for all states in the region.

The Conference reaffirmed its commitment to the principle of the inadmissibility of acquisition of territory by force, and held the view that Zionist settlements in all the occupied territories, including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif are null and void as well as illegal, and their establishment constitutes a blatant violation of all international norms and conventions particularly the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949.

The Conference requested the OIC Member States to abide by the resolutions adopted by Islamic Conferences and called upon them to refrain from establishing any kind of relations with Israel and stressed the need for contesting the credentials of the Israeli delegation to all sessions of the United Nations General Assembly.

The Conference deplored the decision of the United States of America to suspend its dialogue with the PLO and requested the U.S. Administration to reconsider its decision and to resume the dialogue so as to further the peace process in the Middle East, which requires the adoption of impartial stand and recognition of the right of self-determination of the Palestinian people. The Conference expressed its appreciation for the United Nations, its Secretary General, the Non-Aligned Movement and the Organization of African Unity and to all peoples and forces of the world which have supported the Palestinian cause at international fora and uphold the struggle of the Palestinian people and their blessed Intifadha, and denounced the policy of the Zionist entity and its oppressive practices in the occupied territories.

The Conference expressed its appreciation to the Holy See and to the Members of the European Economic Community for their positive role and their ongoing efforts to convene an International Conference for Peace in the Middle East; for their stand in favour of the Palestinian cause, and their endorsement of the PLO peace initiative and called upon these countries to take a further step and recognize the independent State of Palestine.

The Conference voiced the deep concern at the conditions in the Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon and denounced and condemned the brutal raids and repeated assaults launched by the Zionist enemy against those Camps and its continued occupation of Southern Lebanon.

The Conference reiterated the total commitment of the Islamic Ummah to all the resolutions of the Al-Quds Committee which reaffirmed its determination of the Islamic Ummah to safeguard the Arab and Islamic character of the Holy City, and its pledge to strive to liberate it.

The Conference also expressed its total rejection of all measures taken by Israel to annex the Holy City and its proclamation as the eternal capital for the Zionist entity; and voiced its deep concern at the escalation by the Zionist enemy of its criminal practices against the Holy Mosque of Al-Aqsa. The Conference invited all states which have diplomatic relations with Israel to refrain from transferring their Embassies and Agencies to the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

The Conference also expressed its appreciation for the efforts exerted by the Al-Quds Committee, chaired by His Majesty King Hassen II of Morocco and took note of the recommendations adopted by this Committee in April 1990 to meet the challenges of Soviet Jewish immigration to occupied Palestine.

The Conference reaffirmed the importance of the "Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf" in supporting the Palestinian people in the occupied territories; and invited Member States to contribute to the capital of the Fund and its Waqf.

The Conference considered that the Strategic Alliance between the United States of America and Israel was a factor which has escalated tension in the region.

The Conference condemned the continued Israeli occupation of the Syrian Arab Golan and declared that Israel's decision to impose its laws and administration on this Arab land and erect settlements therein was an act of aggression and is null and void.

The Conference expressed deep concern over the Israeli nuclear armament policy which threatened the security of the Middle East, and urged the international community to denounce Israel for its refusal to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and its persistence in refusing to comply with the Security Council Resolution 484 of 1981, and the resolutions passed by the U.N. General Assembly and the International Atomic Energy Agency which demand that Israel abide by the guarantees set by the Agency concerning nuclear installations.

The Conference recalled U.N. General Assembly Resolution 3379 of 1975 which considers Zionism as a form of racism and racial discrimination and reaffirmed the provisions of this resolution and called upon the international community particularly the Member States to frustrate all efforts aimed at rescinding the provisions of this Resolution.

28. The Conference condemned Israel's continued occupation of South Lebanon and demanded its immediate withdrawal from all the occupied Lebanese territories. It reiterated the importance it attached to the independence of Lebanon, its sovereignty, and territorial integrity, and demanded again the implementation of the U.N. Security Council Resolutions on Lebanon, and in particular Resolutions 425 and 426 of 1987 and resolutions 508 and 509 of 1982.

The Conference paid a warm tribute to the High Arab Tripartite Committee consisting of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Fahd bin Abdul Aziz, Sovereign of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, His Majesty King Hassan II, Sovereign of the Kingdom of Morocco, and His Excellency Chedli Benjedid, President of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, for their indefatigable efforts to find a solution to the crisis in Lebanon by promoting the implementation of the Taif Agreement, which constitutes a valuable basis to achieve national reconciliation in Lebanon and to safeguard the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of this country.

29. The Conference expressed its satisfaction over the positive developments in the situation between Iran and Iraq following the exchange of letters between the Presidents of

the two countries which demonstrated their wisdom and courage, and the recent meeting between the two Foreign Ministers in Geneva on 3 July 1990, which afforded the first opportunity for direct talks between them under the UN Secretary General's auspices since their last formal meeting.

The Conference expressed its appreciation for the efforts of the United Nations Secretary General and reaffirmed its support for his constructive role. It expressed the hope that the on-going negotiations under his auspices will lead to the full implementation of Resolution 598 as the peace plan in order to reach a just, permanent and comprehensive settlement of the conflict.

30. The Conference commended the heroic struggle of the people of Afghanistan for the liberation of their homeland and recognized and supported the role of the Afghan Mujahideen for the restoration of the independent, Non-aligned and Islamic status of Afghanistan. It called for a comprehensive political settlement so that conditions of peace and stability are created in Afghanistan.

The Conference recognized that the formation of broad based government is essential for the restoration of peace and for enabling the people of Afghanistan to exercise their

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right to choose their political, economic and social system free from outside intervention. It supported the efforts of the Afghan Mujahideen to establish a broad based government in Afghanistan. The Conference also called for the creation of the necessary condition of peace and normalcy that would enable the Afghan refugees to return voluntarily to their homeland in safety and honour. It offered its good offices in promoting a just political settlement in Afghanistan.

The Conference decided to continue generous humanitarian assistance to the Afghan refugees and to work for their repatriation and rehabilitation in Afghanistan in cooperation with the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran. It renewed its call to all states as well national and international organizations to extend assistance to alleviate the suffering of the Afghan refugees.

It expressed its appreciation to the Islamic Development Bank for its study on reconstruction in Afghanistan and requested the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to submit to the 20th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, specific recommendations on the subject on the basis of the study of the Islamic Development Bank.

31. The Conference firmly resolved to strengthen the security of the Member States and the cooperation and solidarity among Islamic countries, in accordance with the objectives and the principles of the Charter of the OIC and of the Charter of the United Nations. It reaffirmed the need for respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of states, as well as the principles of non-use of force in international relations, peaceful settlement of disputes, non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of States as essential pre-requisite for the security of the Islamic States.

The Conference noted with appreciation the report prepared by the Group of Five Eminent Personalities on the question of Confidence and Security Building Measures among the Islamic States and requested the Member States to provide their views to the General Secretariat on the conclusions and recommendations made by the Group.

32. The Conference reiterated that the security of each Muslim country is the concern of Islamic Ummah and recognized that small states may be particularly vulnerable to external threats and acts of interference in their internal affairs.

33. The Conference considered the Jammu and Kashmir dispute and called for a peaceful settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir issue in accordance with the relevant United Nations Resolutions and as agreed upon in the Simla Agreement. It welcomed the commencement of dialogue between India and Pakistan and encouraged further negotiations with a view to resolving their outstanding differences through peaceful means and affirmed that a sustained dialogue is essential to address the core of the problems and to remove the basic causes of tension between India and Pakistan. It called upon India and Pakistan to redeploy their forces to peace-time locations. It expressed its deep concern at the prevailing tension that threatens security and peace in the region. The Conference also expressed its deep concern at the violation of human rights and violence against the people of Jammu and Kashmir and called for the respect of their human rights. The Conference expressed its willingness to send a good offices mission under the Chairman of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers with a view to easing the tension between the two countries and to promote a peaceful settlement.

34. The Conference condemned the continuing U.S. aggression, threats and plots against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya including the economic boycott measures and the shooting down of two Libyan aircrafts by the

United States on 4 January 1989. It reaffirmed its solidarity with Libya in defending her independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity against economic boycott measures which seek to undermine its plans for development.

35. The Conference expressed its deep satisfaction at the proclamation of the independent State of Namibia and its joining the United Nations under the leadership of President Sam Njoma. It reaffirmed its solidarity with and support to the Government and people of Namibia as well as its support for the setting up of the Institutions of the independent State of Namibia, in the political, economic and social fields. It launched an urgent appeal to the Member States and the international community to extend the necesssary assistance to the State of Namibia in favour of the consolidation of its national institutions and the building up of its economy.

36. The Conference reaffirmed its support to the just and heroic struggle of the people of South Africa against the policy of Apartheid of the racist minority regime of Pretoria. It also condemned strongly the white racist regime of Pretoria for its odious policy of Apartheid, and the

collusion between the racist regime of South Africa and the Zionist entity notably in the nuclear field. It condemned the brutal repression perpetrated against the people of South Africa by the Pretoria regime. The Conference welcomed the liberation of the great African nationalist, the leader Nelson Mandela. The Conference took note of the positive changes introduced by President F.W. De Klerk but felt that these measures are far from being sufficient to reject or dismantle the odious policy of Apartheid. It also urged the international community not to relent its pressure on the racist regime until South Africa ushers into an era of free, democratic and non-racial society.

37. The Conference strongly condemned the aggression and destabilization policy directed by South Africa against the Front-Line States aimed at impeding their socio-economic development.

The Conference deplored the support by some countries to this policy and of the armed groups in the pay of South Africa in some Front-Line States.

It urged all states to refrain from providing these terrorist groups with any military, political and material assistance. The Conference invited Member States to provide political, material and humanitarian assistance to the populations that are the victims of the terrorist and aggressive policy of Pretoria regime in Southern Africa.

38. The Conference expressed its deep anxiety on the disastrous effects of desertification in the drought striken countries of the Sahel. It urged the Member States to give priority consideration to the critical economic situation in the African countries of the Sahel and appealed to all Member States to increase their aid to the fight against locusts. It also appealed to all donor countries to implement all the programmes of food aid and emergency assistance to rural development projects and increase their aid in farming, pest control, food security and rational management of water resources of the Sahel as well as their support to pilot programmes for desertification control.

39. The Conference emphasized that the African Development crisis is of deep concern to the entire Islamic Ummah and welcomed the efforts of the African countries towards their economic recovery and development. It called upon the international community, particularly the developed countries and the concerned international financial agencies to accelerate the implementation of the Recovery Plan contained

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in the UN Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986 -1990. It also urged the developed countries and international financial institutions to give special attention to alleviating the extreme debt burden of the African States.

40. The Conference reaffirmed the sovereignty of the Islamic Federal Republic of Comoros over the Island of Mayotte and requested the Government of France to honour the commitments entered into prior to the referendum on the self-determination of the Comoro Archipelago of 22 December 1974 concerning respect for the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros. The Conference invited the Member States to use their influence with the Government of France collectively and individually with a view to urging it to accelerate the process of negotiations with the Government of Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros on the basis of the national unity and territorial integrity of this country.

41 The Conference reaffirmed its solidarity with the Government and people of Sudan in facing the hostile foreign designs and defending its unity and territorial integrity. It appealed to all Member States to provide moral and material support to enable Sudan to safeguard its unity,

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territorial integrity and identity in conformity with the principles embodied in the Charter and the resolutions of the OIC.

42. The Conference considered the situation in the Horn of Africa and called for the pursuance and intensification of efforts currently exerted to enhance understanding and cooperation among the concerned countries of the region and solve existing problems by peaceful means, in the interest of the peoples of the region and respect of human values. It supported the Somali Democratic Republic in its efforts to safeguard its sovereignty, unity of its people and its territorial integrity, in order to promote peace and stability in the region of the Horn of Africa.

43. The Conference called upon all States, particularly the States of the region concerned to respond positively to the proposals for the establishment of nuclear weapon free zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia. It reaffirmed the determination of Member States to take measures to prevent nuclear proliferation on a non-discriminatory and universal basis.

44. The Conference noted with satisfaction that within the Conference on Disarmament, there is no objection in principle

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to the conclusion of an international convention to protect non-nuclear weapon states against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, although there are still difficulties to be overcome towards evolving a common approach acceptable to all. It requested the Conference on Disarmament to work urgently towards an agreement on an International Convention to assure non-nuclear weapon states against the threat or use of nuclear weapons.

45. The Conference affirmed that the dumping of toxic wastes in Member States is a crime against humanity. It called upon all states which produce dangerous and toxic wastes to take all the measures necessary for treating and recycling this waste in their own countries. It urged all the Islamic countries to ban all the illegal trans-border movements of dangerous and toxic wastes, transported without the necessary safeguards and the prior consent of the receiving country.

46. The Conference reviewed the development in international situation and the steps taken for general and complete disarmament and its relation to the security of the Islamic States. It called for the destruction of all weapons of mass destruction with a view to creating a world free of those weapons and for the intensification of efforts aimed at

finding a solution to disarmament issues as a whole, particularly the complete elimination of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons, the demilitarization of space and banning the manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction. It welcomed the initiatives of some Arab States for the establishment of a zone free of all weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East, within the framework of United Nations and called for the early establishment of such a zone.

47. The Conference took cognizance of the current developments in East European countries in the political, economic and social fields, and all the internal and external repercussions thereof. It noted that these developments have led to the strengthening of economic relations and inter-dependence between East and West, and the flow of financial resources to East European countries. It also noted with satisfaction the resulting detente in relations between East and West, the end of the cold war between the two blocs, and an increasing tendency towards solving regional issues by peaceful means. It welcomed the free and democratic options of the people of Eastern Europe and expressed the hope that those options would develop relations between the Islamic world and East European countries.

The Conference expressed the hope that the strengthening of economic relations between East and West would not affect the order of priorities in respect of economic cooperation and trade exchanges between these and Islamic countries.

It also expressed the hope that the States of Eastern and Western Europe and other States would respect the human rights and Islamic identity of the Muslim communities and minorities existing in their countries and their right to practice their religion.

48. The Conference affirmed the inalienable right of the Islamic Ummah to development and use of science and technology to achieve economic and social development. It invited the industrialized nations to facilitate the transfer of technology to the developing countries and to remove all impediments thereto. It also requested the Member States to strengthen cooperation within the framework of the Standing Committee on Scientific and Technological Cooperation.

49. The Conference also expressed its support to the efforts of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to obtain compensations in particular for the war aftermath left by colonialist powers on the soil of the Jamahiriya and

which has resulted in serious human and material losses and wounded people among the innocent population.

50. The Conference reiterated its support for the convening of an International Conference, under the UN auspices, to define terrorism and distinguish it from the struggle of the peoples for national liberation. The Conference condemned all forms of international terrorism, including State terrorism and crimes of hijacking of aircrafts and unlawful acts against the safety and security of civil aviation.

51. The Conference reiterated its total solidarity with the Turkish Muslim minority ih Bulgaria and expressed its high appreciation for the continuing efforts of the OIC Contact Group and endorsed the recommendations of its last report. It took note with satisfaction of the new approach and decisions of the new Bulgarian leadership aiming at alleviating the Plight of the Turkish Muslim Minority in Bulgaria and appealed to the Bulgarian Government to observe fully its contractual obligations and to put into effect all necessary practical measures and legal guarantees which could ensure a full restoration and respect of the minority's religious, linguistic and cultural rights.

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The Conference paid tribute to His Highness Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, the Emir of Kuwait and the Chairman of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference for the successful good offices undertaken by him between Turkey and Bulgaria.

52. The Conference noted with concern that the rights of the Turkish Muslim Minority in Western Thrace continue to be denied and urged that all their rights, in particular civil and religious, be fully respected.

53. The Conference expressed its profound concern over the continuous sufferings of millions of refugees in various parts of the world, most of whom belong to the Islamic world. The Conference also expressed its deep concern over the statement of the UN High Commission for Refugees as regards reducing its programme of assistance to refugees living in Islamic countries in particular the least developed among them.

54. The Conference expressed its serious concern over the difficult conditions of many Muslim communities in non-Member States, which are deprived of their civic and religious rights as guaranteed by international conventions and agreements as well as human rights and freedoms.

The Conference urged Member States to exert all their efforts with these states to induce them to deal with the Muslim community on an equal footing with other communities.

The Conference requested the drawing up of a global strategy in order to face current developments in the countries of Eastern-Europe and enable Muslims living in those countries to preserve their identity, safeguard their Muslim teachings and practice their religious rights.

The Conference requested that seminars and meetings be pursued with a view to examining the problems besetting Muslim communities and finding the necessary solutions to them in the context of respect for the sovereignty of the States in which they reside.

55. The Conference reaffirmed its previous resolutions concerning solidarity with Muslims in Southern Philippines with a view to realize their legitimate aspirations in the framework of the sovereignty of the Republic of the Philippines. The Conference paid tribute to the leadership of the Moro National Liberation Front which has demonstrated its willingness to undertake a constructive dialogue with the Government of the Republic of the Philippines under the auspices of the OIC with a view to reach a just and final

solution of the problems of the Muslims in Southern Philippines.

The Conference called on Member States to give humanitarian, material and political support to MNLF to enable it to realize the legitimate aspirations of Muslims in Southern Philippines.

The Conference decided to enlarge the Quadripartite Ministerial Committee established in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Fourth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, in order to include, in addition to its present members, new members from Asian Member States.

The Conference also requested the Secretary General and the Quadripartite Ministerial Committee to establish new contacts with the officials at the highest level of the Republic of the Philippines in order to implement the Tripoli Agreement.

LEGAL ISSUES

56. The Conference called on Member States to strengthen their solidarity in the struggle against hijacking and invited them to accede to the international agreements

relating to this question, and to exert their utmost effort to thwart pirates' schemes.

57. The Conference urged Member States to complete the procedures for the ratification of the Statute of the International Islamic Court of Justice and to deposit the instruments of ratification at the General Secretariat, so as to reach the quorum required for the coming into force of the Statute establishing the Court. The Conference requested the Secretary General to pursue the follow up of the implementation of this Resolution and to initiate consultation and coordination measures with the state of Kuwait, with a view to finding the best ways to expedite the setting up of the Court.

58. The Conference made public the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam and requested Member States to draw inspiration therefrom with regard to human rights.

59. The Conference also urged Member States to accede as soon as possible to the treaties and agreements concluded under the aegis of the OIC and to deposit the related instruments of ratification at the General Secretariat.

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QUESTIONS RELATING TO INFORMATION

60. The Conference expressed its deep gratitude to the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for hosting the Meeting of the Follow-Up Committee of First Islamic Conference of Information Ministers in Jeddah and noted with appreciation the Report of the Committee.

61. The Conference also expressed its deep gratitude to His Excellency Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Information and Cultural Affairs for the positive role played by the Committee in strengthening cooperation among Member States in the field of information. It noted with appreciation the pioneering work accomplished by the Standing Committee in particular during its Third Session held in Dakar, Senegal, in June 1990.

62. The Conference approved the activities and programmes proposed by the General Secretariat for implementation of the Information Plan during 1990-91.

63. The Conference noted with appreciation the offer of the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt to host the Second Islamic Conference of Information Ministers.

II. ECONOMIC ISSUES:

64. The Conference expressed its deep concern on the iniquitous international economic situation and its implications for Islamic States. It noted the new economic configurations emerging at the global level resulting from the creation of a single European Market in 1992 and requested the Member States to intensify their efforts for an increased economic and commercial cooperation in the interest of Islamic States and urged them to promote trade exchanges and investments among them and remove impediments thereto.

65. The Conference requested the Member States to actively participate in the preparation for the International Development Strategy for the Fourth U.N. Development Decade and urged them to join the Agreement on the Global System of Trade Preferences among developing countries and to coordinate their negotiating positions within the framework of the system.

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66. The Conference expressed its concern over the fact that a large number of developing countries including the African Member States are experiencing debt difficulties, with serious social consequences, have recorded unsatisfactory rates of growth for many years, and that overall prospects for these countries are for a continuing unsatisfactory performance during the forseeable future.

67. The Conference emphasized that the efforts being undertaken by the developing countries to foster sustained economic growth, although important, cannot alone succeed in reactivating growth and development without a favourable international economic environment. It especially noted the close inter-relationship among money, finance, resource flows, trade, commodities, development and external debt. It expressed concern at the decline of external resources available to developing countries for development.

68. The Conference requested the developed countries to take immediate measures aimed at world economic recovery and for accelerating the development of the developing

countries. It also urged the Member States to pursue their efforts for the implementation of the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic Cooperation Among Member States.

69. The Conference being apprised of the activities of the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation (COMCEC) decided to recommend to the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference to be held in Dakar, Senegal in 1991 to issue new mandate for the COMCEC for the creation of new strategies within the existing Plan of Action, taking into account overwhelming changes which have taken place in the world since 1981 and their possible effects on the economies of the Islamic States.

70. The Conference requested the Member States to continue to give special attention to the requirements of least developed Member Countries. The Conference also requested the General Secretariat to give due consideration to the problems of land-locked Member States within the overall context of the least developed Member States.

71. The Conference called upon the international community

to assist the drought and natural calamities stricken Member States and to make generous contributions for helping these countries combat drought ahd the effects of desertification.

72. The Conference expressed satisfaction at the Solidarity shown by some Member States and the Islamic Development Bank in assisting the Sudan and Bangladesh against floods and appealed to the Member States States to continue to provide generous emergency assistance to these countries. The Conference also expressed its regret at the recent devastating earthquake in Iran and appealed to the Member States and specialized organs to continue to extend generous assistance to Iran for relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts in the affected areas.

73. The Conference called upon all Member States to mobilize all resources to combat the locust menace and appealed to the international community to support actions undertaken by the concerned States.

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74. The Conference urged all Member States to participate in the Longer Term Trade Financing Scheme, now operational, under the Islamic Development Bank and to facilitate its optimum utilization. The Conference also noted with satisfaction the steps taken by the Islamic Development Bank towards the establishment of the Export Credit Insurance Scheme and the Multilateral Islamic Clearing Union and by the Islamic Centre for the Development of Trade, Casablanca for finalizing the feasibility studies on Trade Preferential System among Member States of the OIC and Trade Information Network (TINIC).

75. The Conference expressed its serious concern on the foreign debt of African States and invited the devoloped countries and national and multinational creditors to take appropriate measures to reduce the debt burden of African States. It requested the Member States and multilateral financial institutions to provide low interest capital, including subsidies to African countries.

76. The Conference requested the Member States to provide humanitarian aid to the Chadian people and contribute to the efforts of Chad for development and economic recovery.

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77. The Conference requested the Member States to cooperate among themselves against epidemic diseases which affect human, animal resources and natural life.

78. The Conference regarded deterioration of the Environment as a major global problem facing the world and expressed concern over the increasing environmental degradation caused by human activities, which has led in some cases to irreversible changes in the environment, which threaten life-sustaining ecosystems and undermine the health, well-being, development prospects and the very survival of life on the planet. The Conference reaffirmed the determination of the Member States to work for the strengthening of international cooperation on global environmental problems.

It also emphasized the need for inter-state cooperation to continuously monitor, assess and anticipate environmental threats and render assistance in cases of environmental emergencies. It also emphasized the need for necessary and timely action for the protection of global climate for present and future generations. It also called for combating

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pollution. It requested the Member States to intensify their efforts within the framework of United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP).

79. The Conference condemned the Israeli practices in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories which inter alia affect the environment and thus further contribute to the deterioration in the living conditions of the Palestinian people under Israeli occupation.

80. The Conference considered the question of Antarctica and expressed its conviction that any International Regime aimed at the comprehensive environmental protection and conservation of Antarctica and its dependent and associated Eco-Systems, to have universal validity and be of benefit to all mankind, should be negotiated with the full participation of all members of the International Community. It expressed its support for the banning of prospecting, exploration and exploitation of the Mineral Resources in and around Antarctica. It called on all states members of the UN to cooperate with the UN Secretary General and to continue consultations at the UN on all aspects relating to Antarctica.

81. The Conference expressed its grave concern over the increase in drug abuse and illicit production and trafficking in narcotics, which is threatening the health and well-being of millions of people, in particular youth, in the majority of states in the world. It also expressed the anxiety of member states at the increase in the incidence of drug abuse in Muslim countries which threatens the social and family structure of Islamic societies and emphasized the need to combat the drug abuse problem in all its manifestations and forms, forcefully so as to completely eliminate this menace.

III- CULTURAL ISSUES

82. The Conference noted with appreciation the Reports of the Secretary General on Islamic Universities and Islamic Cultural Institutes and Centres and endorsed the recommendations contained therein. It expressed concern that most of these institutions are facing problems due to lack of financial, material and other support from Member States. It urged the Member States, the Islamic Solidarity Fund, the Islamic Development Bank and other Islamic institutions to extend financial and material support to these Universities, Centres and Institutions, specially as they contribute to human resources development essentially required for any developmental activity.

The Conference requested the Member States to adopt measures for twinning the Palestinian Universities in occupied territories with their Universities so as to demonstrate their total support for the education of Palestinian people and for their Intifadah.

The Conference urged all Member States to provide assistance for educational facilities at all levels to Afghan people.

83. The Conference considered the project of the establishment of an Advanced Centre for Medical Research and Medicine in Bangladesh and requested the Secretary General to coordinate in this respect with the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh so as to prepare a feasibility study with the help of the experts in the field.

84. The Conference approved the project for the establishment of a new Campus of Al-Zeitouna University in Tunis and urged all Member States and Islamic Financial Institutions to provide assistance for this project.

The Conference also approved the project for the expansion of Sudanese-Chadian Friendship School in N'Djamena and requested the Member States and Islamic Institutions to provide assistance for this project.

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85. The Conference deeply appreciated and accepted the offer of Al-Azhar Al-Shareef for cooperation of its Seerah and Sunnah Institute with the OIC for a coordinated effort in this important field, essential to all Muslims.

86. The Conference approved the Plan of Action proposed by the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture in Istanbul for the current year and commended the Centre for its achievements.

The Conference also approved the future Plan of Action for the International Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage. It expressed its appreciation to His Royal Highness Prince Faisal Bin Fahd Bin Abdul Aziz, President of the General Presidency of Youth Welfare of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Chairman of the International Commission for Preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage for patronizing and guiding the observance of the Year 1410H as Islamic Heritage Year.

The Conference deeply appreciated the work done by the Islamic Fiqh Academy, the Islamic Committee of the International Crescent, World Federation of International Arabic Islamic Schools.

The Conference took note with appreciation of the Report submitted by Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO) on its activities in the fields of education, science and culture.

The Conference urged all Member States to take active interest in the activities of the Sports Federation of Islamic Solidarity.

87. The Conference expressed profound concern on the continued attempts to vilify or denigrate the noble values of Islam, its most respected and revered personalities and places of sanctity. It urged the Member States to take steps to safeguard the lofty Islamic principles and to adopt coordinated efforts to face any blasphemous attempt. The Conference urged the international community to respect the sentiments of all religious communities and not to allow any transgression of norms of civility and morality under the cover and pretext of freedom of thought or expression.

88. The Conference took note of the Report of the Chairman of the Permanent Council of the Islamic Solidarity Fund on the activities of the Fund and its Waqf. It expressed its appreciation to the Member States which have made generous and regular donations to the Islamic Solidarity Fund and its Waqf. It called on all Member States to contribute towards the capital of the Waqf of Islamic Solidarity Fund.

IV. ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS:

89. The Conference adopted a number of resolutions on the Administrative and Financial issues. It expressed particularly its profound concern on the financial difficulties faced by the General Secretariat and the Subsidiary Organs. It urged the Member States to pay their financial contributions in a regular and timely manner. It also requested the Member States which have not settled their arrears of contribution to the General Secretariat and to the Subsidiary Organs to do it as soon as possible. It also entrusted the Secretary General to prepare a detailed study on the problem of accumulation of arrears of contributions and requested the Permanent Finance Committee to submit its recommendations on the question to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

90. The Conference adopted the overall amount for budgets of the General Secretariat and the Subsidiary Organs for the financial year 1990-91 and mandated the Permanent Finance Committee to allocate this amount to the various chapters of the budget during its 21st Session to be held in November, 1990.

TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE OIC

91. The Conference expressed its satisfaction for the success of the various activities carried out to celebrate the 20th Anniversary of the establishment of the Organization of the Islamic Conference. It also expressed its highest appreciation and gratitude to the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Fahd Bin Abdul Aziz Al Saoud for having kindly placed this ceremony under his patronage.

It also expressed its highest appreciation to His Highness Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmed Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, Emir of the State of the Kuwait and Chairman of the Fifth Islamic Summit for his solicitude for the Organisation on this occasion. The Conference decided that the Anniverary of the Organization be celebrated every five years.

20TH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS:

92. The Conference was informed by the delegation of the Republic of Turkey that the 20th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers will be held in Istanbul in August/September 1991. The exact dates will be fixed after consultations between the host country and the General Secretariat.

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21ST ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS:

93. The Conference welcomed the generous offer made by the Government of the Republic of Sudan to host the 21st Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers in 1992.

CLOSING SESSION

94. His Excellency Dr. Ahmad Essmat Abdul Meguid, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt and Chairman of the Conference delivered a speech in which he expressed his sincere thanks to all the delegations for the spirit of cooperation, solidarity and fraternity which had characterized the deliberations. He also thanked His Excellency Dr. Hamid Algabid, the Secretary General, the officials of the General Secretariat, the members of the technical staff and all the local personnel for the excellent services they rendered and which contributed to ensure success to the Conference.

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VOTE OF THANKS:

95. At the end of work, Their Excellencies the Foreign Ministers of the Republic of Uganda, Republic of Sudan and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan expressed respectively on behalf of the African, Arab and Asian Member States their profound thanks and gratitude to His Excellency Mohammed Hosni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, and Government and Egyptian people for the generous hospitality extended to the delegations and for the excellent preparations which contributed to the success of the Conference. They also expressed their appreciation to His Excellency Dr. Ahmed Essmat Abdul Meguid, Chairman of the Conference for his farsightedness and competence in conducting the deliberations of the Conference which has been a success.

Issued in Cairo
14 Muharram 1411H (3 August 1990)

ANNEX II

SPECIAL DECLARATION ON THE SITUATION BETWEEN IRAQ AND KUWAIT, ADOPTED BY THE NINETEENTH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS (SESSION OF PEACE, INTERDEPENDENCE AND DEVELOPMENT) HELD IN CAIRO, ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT FROM 9 TO 14 MUHARRAM, 1411H (31 TO 5 AUGUST 1990).

The Conference received with deep regret the news of the tragic incidents arising between two members of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, namely Iraq and Kuwait. It so happened that these incidents took place during the current session of the Conference, at a time when hopes had been placed on the imminent successful outcome of the direct contacts which had been well arranged by sincere fraternal Arab parties, so as to contain the crisis arising between the two brotherly countries and reach a satisfactory and peaceful settlement of the dispute.

The Conference expresses support for the statement issued by H.E. the Secretary General of the Organisation, on this issue on 11 Muharram, 1411H corresponding to 2 August 1990 (ICFM/19-90/SG).

The Conference condemns the Iraqi aggression against Kuwait, and rejects all its consequences; it does not recognize anything arising therefrom; and demands that the Iraqi forces be withdrawn immediately from Kuwaiti territories and return to the positions they had held before 10 Muharram 1411H, corresponding to 1 August, 1990. It calls for adherence to the principles of the OIC Charter, particularly the provisions stipulating the necessity of settling disputes among Member States by peaceful means and non-interference in the internal affairs of any State. It also demands that both countries abide by the dictates of good neighbourliness; refrain from any attempt to forcibly change the internal systems of either state; respect the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all states; and urges them to refrain from the use, or the threat of use of force, against the unity, territorial integrity and political independence of either of them.

Having been informed about the announcement made by the Iraqi Government concerning its decision to withdraw its armed forces from Kuwait, the Conference will follow up the unconditional implementation of this pledge by the Iraqi side, while expressing support for the legitimate regime in Kuwait under the leadership of His Highness the Emir, Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmed Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, the Emir of the State of Kuwait, and Chairman of the Fifth Islamic Summit; the Conference reaffirms its full solidarity with the Emir, Government and people of Kuwait.

Cairo, 4 August 1990

STATEMENT OF HIS EXCELLENCY DR. HAMID ALGABID, SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE ON THE IRAQ-KUWAIT CONFLICT

The Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, who had immediately after the beginning of the tension in relations between Iraq and Kuwait, called on the two parties to demonstrate wisdom and restraint, is following with deep concern the serious and dangerous new situation created in the region and which is characterized notably by the use of force to settle a bilateral dispute.

The Secretary General expresses his grief and sadness on these tragic events involving two member countries of the Organization of the Islamic Conference. These events carry great threat to peace and stability of the entire Gulf region and to peace and security of the whole world.

The Secretary General recalls the commitment contained in the Charter of the OIC to refrain, in relations between Member States, from the use of force against the unity and territorial integrity or political independence of any Member State.

Consequently, the Secretary General of the OIC calls for immediate cessation of all military operations undertaken and for the withdrawal of troops engaged in these operations to the internationally recognized frontiers of Iraq and Kuwait.

Based on the teachings of Islam, which call for peace, brotherhood and unity and on the relevant provisions of the Charter of the OIC, the Secretary General strongly urges the two parties to seek through dialogue a satisfactory settlement to this conflict, which has come in an inappropriate manner to affect the spirit of good neighbourliness, entente and cooperation which has always characterized the Kuwaiti-Iraq relations.

Consultations are currently being undertaken in the framework of the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers for examining ways and means to contribute towards this end.

Cairo, 2 August, 1990

ANNEX III

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REPORT OF THE POLITICAL, LEGAL AND INFORMATION AFFAIRS COMMITTEE OF THE NINETEENTH ISLAMIC CONFERNECE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS (SESSION OF PEACE, INTERDEPENDENCE AND DEVELOPMENT) HELD IN CAIRO, ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT FROM 9-14 MUHARRAM 1411H (31 JULY - 5 AUGUST 1990)

The Political, Legal and Information Affairs Committee of the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo from 9-14 Muharram 1411H (31 July - 5 August 1990) to consider agenda items related to political, legal and information affairs.

The meeting was chaired by His Excellency Ambassador Munir Zahran, Director of the International Institutions Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Arab Republic of Egypt.

The General Secretariat was represented by:

- H.E. Mr. Ibrahim Bakr, Assistant Secretary General for Political Affairs, and

- H.E. Mr. Nabil Maarouf, Assistant Secretary General for Al-Quds and Palestine Affairs.

Representatives of all the Member States participating in the Conference took part in the meeting.

In his introductory statement, His Excellency the Chairman of the Committee stressed the importance of the agenda items under consideration, particularly in the light of the recent political developments witnessed in the international arena and their impact on the Islamic World. He emphasized the need for resolutions that could meet the expectations and objectives of the Islamic Ummah.

His Excellency the Chairman of the Committee suggested that agenda items be classified according to topics and referred to the relevant working groups in order to harmonize the draft resolutions, save time and

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achieve the best results possible: These Working Groups would then submit their conclusions to the Political Committee. The working groups were set up as follows:

1. First Group: It would consider draft resolutions on the Palestinian Question and Arab-Israeli Conflict. Items 12 to 20.

2. Second Group: It would consider draft resolutions of a legal nature. Items 41 to 43.

3. Third Group: It would consider draft resolutions on Security and Disarmament. Items 23, 24, 33, 34 and 36.

4. Fourth Group: It would consider draft resolutions on Africa. Items 26 to 32.

5. Fifth Group: It would consider the question of Afghanistan. As regards item 21 on the situation between Iraq and Iran, at the request of the two parties, the two delegations agreed to a text to be inserted in the Final Communique, without considering the item or recommending the drafting of a resolution by the Political Committee. In respect of item 44 on the question of the Muslims in Southern Philippines, it was not considered by the Committee because the meeting of the Quadripartite Committee entrusted with the follow up of this question had decided to submit its report to the Plenary.

All working groups met on 1 August 1990, while the Political Committee was considering the items which had not been assigned to them.

The Political Committee held seven sessions at which it considered all the political, legal and information agenda items. It heard the presentations made by the Chairman of the Working Groups and discussed their conclusions before adopting draft resolutions on all agenda items. The Committee submitted these draft resolutions to the Plenary Session of the Ministerial Conference and recommended their adoption.

The Political Committee wished to state that, after 14 years of deliberations and studies relative to the document on Human Rights in Islam, it had arrived at a consensus on the final draft of the document to be entitled "The Cairo Declaration of Human Rights in Islam" and on a draft resolution in this connection for submission to the Conference.

Some delegations expressed reservations on certain items in the draft resolutions the General Secretariat took note of those reservations and put them on record in its documents.

At the end of its proceedings, the Committee expressed its sincere thanks and consideration to His Excellency President Muhammad Hosni Mubarak and to the Arab Republic of Egypt, its Government and people, for the warm welcome and generous hospitality extended to all delegations. The Committee also commended the competence and experience shown by His Excellency Ambassador Munir Zahran in conducting the Committee's proceedings.

RESOLUTIONS ON POLITICAL, LEGAL AND INFORMATION AFFAIRS ADOPTED BY THE NINETEENTH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS (SESSION OF PEACE, INTERDEPENDENCE AND DEVELOPMENT) CAIRO, ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

9 - 14 MUHARRAM 1411H
(31 JULY - 5 AUGUST 1990)

RESOLUTION NO. 1/19-P
ON THE
INTIFADA OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE IN OCCUPIED PALESTINE

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the OIC;

Pursuant to all relevant Islamic resolutions;

Reaffirming the principle of enhancing Islamic solidarity with the cause of Palestine as the primary cause of the Muslims;

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the U.N. General Assembly and Security Council on the situation prevailing in the occupied Palestinian territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, particularly the U.N. Security Council Resolutions Nos.465, 605, 607, 608, 641,

Taking into consideration the applicability of all the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, concluded on 12 August, 1949, to the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Referring to the grave danger inherent in the process of organized mass transfer of Soviet and other Jews to the occupied Palestinian territories and the Syrian Arab Golan and the other occupied Arab territories;

Expressing its deep concern over the serious situation prevailing in the occupied Arab and Palestinian Territories as a result of continued Israeli Occupation, and of Israel's arbitrary practices, repressive measures, continuing confiscation of Arab Land and property to build new settlements, escalation of the policy of deportation, blasting of houses and imposition of collective sanctions on the inhabitants, and desecration of Islamic and Christian holy places;

Recalling the increasing support of the international community to the Palestinian Intifada and its stand by the legitimate struggle of the Palestinian people;

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Taking into consideration the deteriorating economic conditions and the need to provide all forms of material and political support to strengthen the steadfastness of the Palestinian people and continue their blessed intifada:

1. Hails the Palestinian people and reaffirms its total solidarity with their continuing struggle, and expresses pride in the blessed intifada.

2. Calls for providing all forms of support to the Palestinian people and their blessed intifada to enable them to end the Israeli occupation and to establish their independent State, Palestine, and exercise their sovereignty on their national soil with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.

3. Strongly condemns Israel's policy based on continued occupation, expansionism, and denial of the national rights of the Palestinian people and strongly condemns Israel's repressive practices , violations of human rights and international law, confiscation of land and property, establishment of settlers' colonies, deportation of citizens and blowing up their houses, uprooting fruit-bearing trees, the closure of schools and universities, and imposition of an economic blockade on the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

4 Condemns the use of Veto by the United States of America against plans concerning international protection for Palestinian citizens, and requests it to take a just, balanced and unbiased political stand vis-a-vis the Arab-Israeli conflict which will help in achieving a just and comprehensive settlement in the Middle East.

5 (A). Requests the states Party to the Fourth Geneva Convention to set up a "Protection Force" to protect the Palestinian people under occupation and requests the U.N. to send international observers to the Occupied Territories to monitor the racist practices perpetrated by Zionist occupation forces against the Palestinian people in their own occupied land, in violation of all international norms and instruments, particularly, the Declaration of Human Rights and the Geneva Convention of 1949, and calls upon the U.N. and the Security Council to provide the necessary international protection for Palestinian citizens in the Occupied Palestinian Territories;

B. Calls on the Islamic Group at the UN to include a special item in the Agenda on the Summit Conference on Children, dealing with the position of Palestinian children living under Israeli occupation;

6. Calls upon the United Nations, its various organs, and all peace-loving countries and forces to intensify efforts with the aim of compelling occupation authorities to:

(i) Release all detainees.

(ii) Return all deportees, abolish deportation policy and allow wives and children who have been dispersed to come back and also to respond to all applications for regrouping of families.

(iii) Abolish the Green Card and all restrictions on freedom of movement.

(iv) Abolish all forms of collective sanctions including imposition of curfews, closing some regions and cutting off water and electricity supplies.

(v) Disallow settlement of Jewish immigrants in the Occupied Palestinian Territories as well as the establishment of new settlements, and consider all settlements already established in the Occupied Palestinian Territories, including those established in Al-Quds Al-Sharif, as null and void and must be removed.

(vi) Put an end to the destrction and sealing of houses, and allow rebuilding of demolished ones; stop the uprooting of trees and remove restrictions on the planting of fruit trees.

(vii) Refrain from utilizing the underground water and natural resources in the Occupied Palestinian Territories and remove restrictions imposed on the natural right of the Palestinians to use them.

(viii) Discontinue the levying of taxes, remove taxation barriers and put an end to tax-collecting raids which are used as an instrument of repression against the Palestinian people.

(ix) Remove restrictions and limitations imposed on the export of national Palestinian products.

(x) Put a stop to the raiding of hospitals and health institutions and the detention of their staff and patients; allow the World

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Health Organisation to exercise its responsibility and deal directly with the Palestinian health institutions.

(xi) Reopen all the closed educational institutions and stop provocative practices against them, as well as remove restrictions imposed on academic freedom and schooling.

(xii) Reopen all closed press establishments, research centres, trade and vocational unions.

(xiii) Give access to the Occupied Territories to local and foreign information media so that they may play their role in monitoring the behaviour of occupation authorities their repressive practices and violations of human rights.

(xiv) Stop desecrating the places of worship, and depriving people of their right to practice their religious rites.

7. Reaffirms the projects concerning the Intifadha adopted by the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers in its resolution 1/18-P paragraph 6, namely:

(a) To facilitate the setting up of "Committee for the Triumph of Palestine" throughout the Muslim World and to continue to give urgent official and popular support to the Palestinian people in Occupied Palestine, so as to enable them to pursue their legitimate struggle through available channels in coordination with the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

(b) To issue a token-valued "Intifada Stamp", depicting heroic acts of the stone-throwing children, the proceeds of which should be transferred to the Intifada Fund of the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

(c) To hold a Football Tournament to be designated as the "Palestinian Intifada Cup" in which all Muslim States would participate, the proceeds of which should be remitted to the Intifada Fund of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

(d) To implement and finance the project for the production of "Umbrellas" with a picture of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the "Dome of the Rock" printed on them and bearing along their edges the expression "Al-Quds is calling you" in Arabic, English and French.

(e) To provide the General Secretariat with the required assistance for the implementation of the "Islamic Information Programme in support of the Intifada of the heroic Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian Territories" which was adopted by the First Islamic Conference of Information Ministers held on 12 October 1988, in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

(f) To invite all Muslims and preachers in mosques throughout the Muslim world to enhance Islamic awareness of the Jihad of the Palestinian people and their heroic Intifada within Occupied Palestine.

8. Urges the Ambassadors of Islamic States to the capitals of the world to continue their efforts with official and information circles so that they may continue to express solidarity with the Palestinian people, denounce and condemn the racist Israeli crimes and call for their cessation.

9. Expresses its gratitude and appreciation to all the states, popular and international organisations and information media, which have declared their solidarity with the Palestinian people and their blessed Intifada, strongly denounced the brutal Israeli crimes and publicised them openly and officially to inform thereof world public opinion,

10. Mandates the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of the provisions of this resolution at Islamic level, maintain his contacts with the U.N. Secretary General and international and regional organisations and bodies, and coordinate with them, with a view to implementing International Security Council resolutions Nos.605,607 and 608 to ensure international protection for the Palestinian people and the implementation of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 relative to the protection of civilians in time of war.

RESOLUTION NO.2/19-P
ON THE
TRANSFER OF SOVIET JEWS TO THE OCCUPIED PALESTININIAN TERRITORIES

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9 to 14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic conference;

Affirming the continuing enhancement of Islamic solidarity and the commitment of the Islamic States to lend support to the just struggle of the Arab people in Palestine, Syrian Arab Golan and Lebanon;

Also affirming that the dangerous Zionist aggressive expansion is not only aimed at the front-line Arab States but also at destablizing Islamic States and threatening their independence which constitutes a threat to international peace and security;

Welcoming the programmes and plans proposed by Al-Quds Committee chaired by H.M. King Hassan II, of Morocco to stop the massive transfer of Soviet Jews to the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Underlining the imminent danger posed by the mass transfer of Soviet Jews and others to the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories;

Recalling UN General Assembly Resolution No.(194) regarding the right of the Palestinians to return to their home land;

Drawing the attention to the fact that the planned transfer of Soviet Jews to the Palestinian territories including the City of Al-Quds, the Arab Syrian Golan, and the other occupied Arab territories, will lead to compulsory mass transfer of the Palestinian people from their land and other similar transfers of Arab inhabitants with the aim of carrying out the Zionist plan of establishing 'Greater Israel', thus constituting a grave danger to the safety and security of the Palestinian people and Arab and Islamic States;

Considering that the transfer of Soviet Jews and their settlement in the occupied Arab territories constitutes a flagrant violation of the principles of Human Rights, the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, and in particular, Article 49, as well as the principles of the International Conventions or civil and political rights;

1. *Strongly condemns* the transfer of Soviet and other Jews to occupied Palestine and the other occupied Arab territories as it constitutes a violation of the national rights of the Palestinian people, and a threat to the Arab and Islamic States and to the stability and security of the region.

2. *Salutes* the struggle of the Palestinian people and expresses its pride in the blessed Intifadha and appeals to all OIC Member States to continue to support its Jihad and to increase their solidarity and support with the just and legitimate struggle of the Palestinian people against Israeli occupation, to enable them to strengthen their steadfastness and to attain all their goals of liberty and independence.

3. *Strongly condemns* the continuing brutal Zionist and racist practices perpetrated against the citizens of occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories as well as the violation of human rights and international law, and appeals to international organisations to intervene to stop such inhuman practices considered as a flagrant violation of human rights and request the states party to the Fourth Geneva Convention to shoulder their responsibilities in order to ensure respect for the principles of the Convention.

4. *Stresses* the right of the Palestinian people to return to their occupied homeland, which was adopted by the UN General Assembly in its resolution (No.194).

5. *Strongly condemns* the policy of building settlements and the settling of Soviet immigrants and others in the occupied Palestinian and territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Arab Syrian Golan and the rest of the Arab occupied territories and considers all settlements in the occupied Arab territories as null and void and in contravention of international legitimacy.

6. *Demands* that all the occupied Palestininian territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif be placed under provisional international control to ensure international protection to the Palestinian people and the prohibition of settling Jewish immigrants in the occupied Palestinian territories as a step toward achieving a just and comprehensive peace in the region.

7. Calls on the signatories to the Helsinki Conventions to open the way for the settlement on their territories of Jewish immigrants coming from other signatory states, consistent with their commitments to the provisions of the Convention.

8. Requests the Government of the Soviet Union, in line with its stands which are generally supportive of the Palestinian Cause:

i. To prevent the transfer of Soviet Jews to Israel for the following reasons:-

(a) It constitutes a violation of International Laws, Conventions and Decisions.

(b) Israeli refusal to recognize the right of the Palestinian refugees to return to their homeland in conformity with the right to return stipulated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights and the relevant UN Resolutions as well as prohibiting Palestinian refugees to practice these rights.

(c) It threatens the peace process in the region and encourages the Zionist enemy to adopt a policy of expansionism, settlement and aggression.

(d) It contradicts the emigrant's freedom to choose the country in which he wishes to settle in the light of the restrictions imposed by the US which limits the entry of Jewish immigrants to US territory as well as the closure of transit Centres in Europe which aim at compelling them to go to occupied Palestine.

(e) Israeli refusal to commit itself not to permit the settlement of Jewish immigrants in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and not to establish settlements therein.

ii. To demand that Israel offer guarantees that it shall not settle Soviet Jewish immigrants in the occupied Palestinian territories including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, as well as the Arab Syrian Golan and the other occupied Arab territories.

iii. Not to deprive any immigrant of his nationality and to allow him to keep his passport so that he may return to his homeland if he so wishes.

9. Appeals to the US Government, in conformity with its declared stands against settlement in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Arab Syrian Golan to seek to prevent the settling of immigrants in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the establishment of settlements therein, and to work to bring about the dismantling of those already established in conformity with the provisions of International Resolutions adopted in this respect, and invites the US Government to shoulder its responsibilities through the adoption of the following measures:

(a) To lift the restrictions, it has imposed on the entry of Jewish emigrants to the United States.

(b) To stop assistance offered by the US Administration to the Israeli Government in support of Israeli settlement projects in the occupied territories.

(c) To warn that tax-exemption of funds raised in the United States to support Israeli settlement projects contradicts the declared US policy concerning settlements in the occupied Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories.

10. Appeals to the European Community Member States, in accordance with their distinctive position vis-a-vis the Palestinian Cause:

(a) To intensify contacts to oblige Israel to bring an end to the Israeli settlements and the settling of Jewish immigrants in the occupied Palestinian territories in conformity with relevant international resolutions.

(b) To permit emigrants who wish to settle in any of the European countries in accordance with the Helsinki Agreements.

(c) To re-open the European transit stations which afford emigrants the opportunity to choose the country of their destination.

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11. Calls on the Member States of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference to effectively approach all influential forces in the world with a view to explaining the negative and dangerous effects of the transfer of Soviet Jews to occupied Palestine, and to counter it with all possible means. The Conference also calls on Member States to exert efforts to promote the return of Jews from occupied Palestine to their countries of origin.

12. Requests the Security Council to set up an international observer committee to monitor and supervise the non-construction of settlements in the occupied Palestinian territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif in conformity with relevant UN Resolutions.

13. Demands that all kinds of sanctions be imposed on those countries which offer their help in the process of the organized transfer of Soviet Jews to the occupied Arab territories.

14. Urges Parliaments and non-governmental organizations in the Member Staes to intensify contacts with their counterparts worldwide with a view to explaining the dimension and dangers of the Soviet Jewish transfer to occupied Palestine and the threat it poses to peace in the Middle-East region.

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RESOLUTION NO. 3/19-P
ON THE
PALESTINE QUESTION AND THE ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July - 5 August, 1990),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference;

Referring to the relevant resolutions of the Islamic Summit and Foreign Ministers Conferences;

Recalling all the resolutions of the United Nations, the Non-Aligned Movement and the Organisation of African Unity on the question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict;

Recalling also the resolutions of the two Extraordinary Arab Summits held respectively in Casablanca in May 1989 and Baghdad in May 1990 in this regard;

Affirming the sustained enhancement of Islamic solidarity and the unswerving commitment of the Islamic States to the just struggle of the Arab people in Palestine, the Syrian Arab Golan and Lebanon;

Reaffirming that the Palestine Question is the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict, and that the Zionist enemy's continuing occupation of Palestinian and Arab territories and its refusal to withdraw from them, its annexation of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Golan and its denial of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people constitute a flagrant violation of international legitimacy and the principles of international law as well as the UN Charter and the relevant UN resolutions;

Noting with deep concern the critical situation in the Occupied Palestinian and Arab territories resulting from continued Israeli occupation and its persistence in pursuing a policy of racism and expansionism and in escalating its acts of terrorism and repression against Arab citizens particularly, the destruction of their houses and their expulsion from their homeland;

Asserting that the Geneva Convention of 1949 on the protection of civilians in times of war applies to

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the occupied Arab territories including Al-Quds, Al-Sharif, and noting Israel's persistent refusal to apply it;

Affirming that the danger of Zionist aggression and expansionism threatens not only the Arab frontline States, but is also seeking to destabilize the Islamic States and threaten their independence and constitutes a threat to international peace and security;

Following with interest the continuation of the popular Palestinian Intifada in the Occupied Palestinian territories for the third year, aiming at putting an end to the Israeli occupation and achieving the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people including their right of return, self-determination and the establishment of a Palestinian State with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital;

Noting with appreciation the decisions announced in the speech delivered by H.E. Mr. Yasser Arafat, President of the State of Palestine and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation at the Security Council, in Geneva, on 25 May, 1990;

Noting with deep concern that collusion between Israel and South Africa, leads to the encouragement of the policy of terrorism and physical liquidation of Palestinians and Arabs in the occupied territories on the one hand, and the black majority in South Africa on the other;

1. *Salutes* the struggle of the Palestinian people, expresses pride for their blessed Intifada, and calls upon all Member States to continue supporting their Jihad, to increase solidarity and backing of their just and legitimate struggle against Israeli occupation until they achieve their full objectives of freedom and independence.

2. *Confirms* its support of the independent State of Palestine and the right of Palestinian people to exercise sovereignty over their territory in their independent State.

3. *Supports* efforts being exerted to convene the International Peace Conference under the auspices of the UN with the participation of the permanent member States of the Security Council as well as all concerned parties, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation, on an equal footing with the other parties, in accordance with relevant UN General Assembly resolutions the latest of which being resolution 44/42 on establishing a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

4. _Confirms_ its support and backing of the Palestinian Peace Initiative based on international legitimacy with a view to bringing a solution to the Palestinian Question which is the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict in the Middle East.

5. _Confirms_ that the Palestine Question is the primary cause of Muslims and the core of the Arab-Israeli Conflict and that a just and comprehensive peace in the region can only be established on the basis of total and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, and of the restoration and exercise of inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people including their right to return, to self-determination, and to the establishment of their independent Palestinian State on their national soil with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as Capital.

6. _Reaffirms_ that the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) is the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people and that the PLO alone has the full right to represent them and to participate, on their behalf, independently and on an equal footing, in all conferences and activities relating to the Palestine Question and the Arab-Israeli Conflict, and to lead their struggle for the liberation of the territory of the State of Palestine from Israeli occupation.

7. _Demands_ immediate and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, and calls upon the U.N. to take all necessary procedures to ensure cessation of occupation of Palestinian and Arab territories and to provide protection for the Palestinian people by placing the occupied Palestinian territories under provisional international supervision in preparation for the realization of a just and comprehensive peace in the region.

8. _Expresses_ regret for the suspension by the United States of America of its dialogue with the Palestine Liberation Organisation, and requests its resumption and its strengthening by upgrading its level considerably. The Conference also requests the USA to assume a just, balanced and unbiased political stand

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vis-a-vis the Arab-Israeli Conflict, by recognizing the right to self-determination of the Palestinian people and respecting it which would help achieve a just and comprehensive settlement in the Middle East.

9. Strongly condemns continuing Zionist barbaric and racist practices against the citizens of the Occupied Palestinian and Arab Territories, and appeals to international organisations to intervene to stop such inhuman practices which are considered as a flagrant violation of Palestinian human rights.

10. Reaffirms that Al-Quds Al-Sharif is part of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, and the capital of the State of Palestine and that any infringement of its legal status is a flagrant violation of international conventions, laws and resolutions and considers it illegal, null and void. In this respect the Conference strongly condemns the decision of the U.S. Congress considering "Jerusalem as an eternal capital of Israel", which contradicts International Law, U.N. resolutions and the official U.S. stand on the Holy City.

11. Strongly condemns the settlement policy, pursued by Israel and the settling of Soviet immigrants in the Occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, particularly the transfer of Jews and immigration of Soviet Jews and their settlement in these territories, which lead to the dispersion and deportation of more Palestinian and Arab inhabitants away from their homes which in turn undermines all efforts aimed at realizing a just and durable peace. It considers all existing settlements in the occupied territories as null and void and in contravention of international legitimacy.

12. Commends the sustained efforts of the Islamic Group at the United Nations and calls on it to spare no effort in having international resolutions adopted in favour of the Palestinian Question.

13. Condemns the total cooperation between the racist regimes in Tel Aviv and Pretoria, particularly in the field of nuclear arms, and warns against the dangers of that cooperation.

14. Affirms the commitment of Member States to intensify their efforts and coordinate their stands in all international fora, with a view to enhancing international cooperation in confronting the designs of the racist regimes in Israel and South Africa.

15. Expresses its deep concern over the situation in the Palestinian Camps in Lebanon resulting from the continued Israeli aggressions and calls for sustained action to give the necessary support for their reconstruction as well as that of the Lebanese areas in their vicinity and for meeting the subsistence needs of their Palestinian population through cooperation and coordination between the PLO and the Lebanese Government, the sole legitimate authority. It condemns and denounces the barbaric raids and repeated aggressions of the Zionist enemy against these Camps.

16. Expresses its support and backing of the Republic of Iraq in confronting Zionist threats, and the right of Iraq to deter any aggression on it, and also expresses solidarity with Iraq in facing the western campaign, particularly that of the US, which aims at preventing Iraq from developing its technological capabilities.

17. Expresses its appreciation to the Vatican City for its positive stand vis-a-vis the Palestine Question and its political support for the peace initiative of the PLO.

18. Expresses its appreciation to the States of the European Economic Community for their positive role towards the convening of an International Conference on Peace in the Middle East and their supportive stands vis-a-vis the Palestinian Question, and their support for the PLO's peace initiative and calls upon them to further develop their positive stands, recognize the Palestinian State and establish relations with it.

19. _Expresses appreciation_ for the stand taken by the international community at political and information levels, as well as by the United Nations, the Non-aligned Movement, the OAU and all the peoples and international forces which have supported the Palestine cause in the international fora, stood up for the struggle of the Palestinian people and their blessed Intifada

20. _Expresses appreciation_ for the constructive efforts of the UN Secretary General to bring about a peaceful settlement of the Palestine Question and the Arab-Israeli Conflict in the Middle East, in accordance with relevant U. N. resolutions.

21. _Commends_ the efforts made by the Committee for the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, chaired by the Republic of Senegal to fulfil the tasks entrusted to it by the UN General Assembly.

22. _Requests_ the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a progress report thereon to the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.4/19-P
ON
THE OCCUPIED SYRIAN ARAB GOLAN

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram 1411H (31 July - 5 August 1990),

Having considered the item entitled "The Occupied Syrian Arab Golan" and Israel's decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Occupied Syria Arab Golan;

Having reviewed the repressive measures to which the Syrian Arab citizens there are subjected and Israel's ongoing attempts to force them to accept Israeli identity;

Recalling the relevant resolutions adopted by the previous Islamic Conferences, the latest being Resolution 3/5-P (IS) of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference in Kuwait and Resolution 3/18-P of the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers in Riyadh;

Recalling Security Council Resolution 497 (1981) and the relevant UN General Assembly Resolutions, the latest of which is Resolution 44/40-B, of December 4, 1989;

1. Lauds the steadfastness of the Syrian Arab citizens in the Golan against occupation and their valiant resistance to Israel's repressive measures and desperate attempts to weaken their attachment to their land and Syrian Arab identity.

2. Strongly condemns Israel for non-compliance with UN Security Council Resolution 497 (1981).

3. Reaffirms that Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Occupied Syrian Arab Golan is illegal, null and void and has no legal effect whatsoever. It constitutes a flagrant violation of the OIC Charter and resolutions, the UN Charter and relevant resolutions, and the principles of International Law.

4. Strongly condemns Israel for its persistence in changing the legal status, demographic composition and institutional structure of the occupied Syrian Arab Golan, and for its policy and practices, for expropriating territories, confiscating water resources, building settlements and bringing in settlers ad emigrants and economic boycott of the agricultural products of the local population and prohibiting their exportation.

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5. Strongly condemns Israel's attempts to impose Israeli nationality and identity cards on the Syrian Arab citizens, as these measures constitute a flagrant violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 and the relevant resolutions of the UN General Assembly and other international bodies.

6. Reaffirms that Israel's record, policies and actions prove that it is a non-peace loving nation, that it persists in its violation of the principles of the UN Charter, and that it has not honoured its obligations as stated in the Charter or in the General Assembly Resolution 273 (D-III) of 11 May 1949.

7. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution, and submit a report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.5/19-P
ON
CONFIRMING THE DEFENCE OF THE UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION (3379) S-30

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9 to 14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

Inspired by the principles and aims of Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference which call for the liquidation of racism;

Referring to the U.N. Declaration on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination;

Noting Israel's persistence in its aggressive policies which reflects the racism of Zionist thought;

Noting the close cooperation between Israel and South Africa, and the similarity of their policies and practices in violation of Human Rights and International Conventions;

Following with deep concern the attempts made by certain countries to revoke the General Assembly Resolution 3379/S-30 of 1975 which considers Zionism as a form of racism and racial discrimination,

1. Considers that any attempt to revoke a U.N. Resolution establishes a serious precedent in the history of that Organization detracting from its credibility and calling into question previously adopted Resolutions.

2. Requests Member States to work within and outside the framework of the United Nations to thwart any attempt at repealing General Assembly Resolution 3379 of 1975.

3. Requests the Secretary General to follow up this question and submit a report thereon to the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 6/19-P
ON
CONTESTING ISRAELI CREDENTIALS AT THE UNITED NATIONS

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organisation of Islamic Conference;

Recalling the violation by Israel of its commitments under the UN Charter and its refusal to implement the Security Council resolutions on the question of Palestine and the Middle East, which constitute a flagrant infringement of Article 25 of the UN Charter;

Reaffirming its condemnation of Israel for its refusal to implement the Security Council resolutions that demand that it abrogate its laws annexing occupied Al-Quds, declaring it its eternal capital, as well as imposing laws, jurisdiction and administration over the occupied Syrian Arab Golan;

1. *Declares* that Israel, its policies and practices prove that it is not a peace-loving state, that it persists in violating the principles of international law and of the UN Charter, and that it has reneged from its obligations set forth in General Assembly Resolution 373 (S.3) of 11 May 1949, by virtue of which it became a member of the United Nations.

2. *Reaffirms* the importance to contest the credentials submitted by the Israeli delegation to attend the various sessions of the UN General Assembly, and calls on Member States to put on record, at the beginning of the annual session of the U.N. General Assembly, their reservation on the credentials of the Israeli delegation.

3. *Calls upon* the Secretary General to submit an annual report on this question.

RESOLUTION NO. 7/19-P
ON THE
RESUMPTION OR ESTABLISHMENT BY SOME STATES OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH ISRAEL
AND ON THE
TRANSFER AND ESTABLISHMENT OF EMBASSIES IN AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

Inspired by the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference;

Recalling the relevant Security Council resolutions on the situation of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, especially Resolution 478 of the Security Council;

Recalling the relevant resolution of previous Islamic Conferences, which reaffirm the commitment of Member States to sever all political, economic, military, cultural and other direct or indirect relations with Israel;

Reasserting that the maintenance or resumption of those relations helps Israel to continue its usurpation of Palestine and of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, and perpetuates Israeli occupation of Arab territories;

Recalling Resolution 1155 of the 48th Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers of the Organisation of African Unity, held in Addis Ababa from 19 to 23 May 1989, which recommended that Member States reiterate their firm resolve not to establish or resume diplomatic relations with Israel, this country being a natural and loyal ally of racist South Africa;

Referring to previous Islamic resolutions, the latest of which is Resolution 16/18-P on countering Israeli attempts to break away from its isolation;

1. Calls upon Member States to abide by the resolutions of Islamic Conferences on not establishing of any kind of relations with Israel.

2. Deplores that some states have resumed their diplomatic relations with Israel and requests them to reconsider their decision.

3. *Appeals* to those Member States that intend to resume or establish diplomatic or other relations with Israel to re-examine their positions.

4. *Urges* the States that maintain diplomatic and other relations with Israel to re-consider such relations in compliance with the relevant resolutions of Islamic Conferences.

5. *Calls upon* States to abstain from setting up their Embassies in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif or dealing with Israel in any way which can be construed as a recognition of its occupation or annexation of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

6. *Requests* the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution.

RESOLUTION NO.8/19-P
ON THE
ISRAEL NUCLEAR ARMAMENT

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9 to 14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

Noting the ongoing relations between Israel and South Africa in all fields, particularly as regards the development of nuclear arms and their delivery systems enabling them to reach their targets;

Recalling the resolutions of the Islamic Conferences, the latest of which is Resolution No.17/5-P (IS) adopted by the Fifth Islamic Summit and Resolution No.17/18-P issued by the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Referring to the Resolution No.487 (1981) adopted unanimously by the Security Council which ;demanded Israel to urgently place all its nuclear facilities under the guarantees of the International Atomic Energy Agency;

Referring to the UN General Assembly Resolutions on Israeli nuclear armament, the latest being Resolution No.44/121 dated 15/12/1989;

Referring to the UN General Assembly Resolutions on the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the Middle East, the latest of which is Resolution 44/108, dated 15/12/1989 which requested, inter alia, the states of the Middle East to accede to the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty and to agree to put all their nuclear activities under the guarantees of the International Atomic Energy Agency and to declare their support for the establishment of such a zone and to deposit such data with the Security Council;

Referring to the Resolutions of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the latest being Resolution No.506 dated 29/9/1989 which demanded Israel to place all its nuclear facilities under the guarantees of the International Atomic Energy Agency in compliance with the Security Council Resolution No.487 of 1981;

Referring to the studies and information published by the international institutes, centres and organisations including the findings of the studies of the UN Institute for Disarmament Research (DOC 1/40/520 of 1985), all of which affirm Israel's possession of nuclear weapons;

(Also there are important indications to the effect that Israel had been on the threshold to become a nuclear weapon state at least a decade ago; and that the Experts Group wishes to state that there is no doubt that Israel can now manufacture nuclear arms within a very short time, indeed if it has not actually crossed this threshold);

Deeply concerned that Israel is the sole party in the Middle East region to possess important nuclear installations, but has not yet adhered to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;

Having considered the report of the Secretary General on the subject;

Noting also with deep concern the constant refusal of Israel to refrain from manufacturing nuclear weapons, possessing them, and applying to all its nuclear installations the safeguards system of the International Atomic Energy Agency, despite repeated appeals from the UN General Assembly, the Security Council and the International Atomic Energy Agency;

Noting further with deep concern the persistence of the racist Zionist entity in pursuing a policy of nuclear armament and carrying out covert and illegal activities for the possession of fissionable material and nuclear detonation devices, as reflected in the reports published since 1985 by the International Atomic Energy Agency, and according to US sources and other relevant information made public in October 1986;

Deeply concerned at the possibility of an escalation of the arms race in the region as a result of Israel's possession of nuclear weapons which poses a threat to the safety and security of the countries of the region;

Realizing that the responsibility behoving the states of the region to safeguard their safety and security dictates that they take all measures needed to strengthen their defence potentials to counter the increasing threat posed by the Israeli nuclear weaponry to their security;

Convinced that the overt Israeli policy of aggression against and destruction of nuclear installaltions devoted to peaceful purposes as proved by its bombing and destruction of the Iraqi Tamuz Reactor on 7 June 1981 which applied the safeguards system of the International Atomic Energy Agency, is part of its nuclear armament policy;

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Deeply concerned at the development of long-range missiles possessed by the racist zionist entity and the launching of two space satellite for military purposes;

1. Strongly condemns Israel for refusing to renounce its policy of possessing nuclear arms.

2. Condemns Israel's refusal to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

3. Reiterates its condemnation of Israel for persistently refusing to implement UN Security Council Resolution 487 (1981), and resolutions of the UN General Assembly and the International Atomic Energy Agency, urging it to submit all its nuclear installations to the safeguard system of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

4. Reiterates its strong condemnation of the cooperation and collusion between Israel and South Africa in the sphere of nuclear armament which threatens the safety and security of Africa and the Middle East in particular, and international peace and security in general.

5. Reaffirms the determination of Member States to pursue their cooperation at the United Nations, the International Atomic Energy Agency and other relevant international fora to compel Israel to abide by the international resolutions, particularly to subject its nuclear installations to international inspection.

6. Urges the Conference on Disarmament to accelerate the conclusion of an international convention banning military acts of aggression on existing nuclear installations operating for peaceful purposes.

7. Requests the International Atomic Energy Agency to stop all forms of scientific cooperation with Israel that may enhance its nuclear potential.

8. Requests all states and organisations that have not yet done so to put an end to their cooperation with and assistance to Israel in the nuclear field.

9. Calls on the states that have extended material and technical assistance to the Israeli nuclear potential to issue official statements, in accordance with their commitment to international conventions, on the volume and types of the assistance provided and the safeguard measures taken.

10. Requests the OIC General Secretariat to continue to closely follow Israeli nuclear activities, update the study on Israeli Nuclear Armament in the light of the information available and report thereon to the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference.

11. Requests the Secretary General to closely follow the implementation of the provisions of this resolution and report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.9/19-P
ON THE
AL-QUDS COMMITTEE

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference;

Reaffirming the principle of strengthening Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian people and its blessed Intifada;

Commending the Member States which strive to follow up and implement the resolutions and recommendations of the Al-Quds Committee as a form of support to the Sacred Jihad and Blessed Intifada of the Palestinian people until victory and liberation are achieved by the Grace of God;

Appreciating the generous and continued efforts which the Al-Quds Committee has been exerting under the chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco in accordance with the Islamic resolutions on the question of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Expressing its concern at the escalating criminal practices of the Zionist enemy, which aim to demolish the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque and violate its hallowed precincts, and at the continuing excavations which aim to undermine the foundations of the Mosque, to destroy it and to erect the so-called temple on its ruins;

Expressing its concern at the continuing confiscation and expropriation of land and property in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and demolition of buildings;

1. Endorses the recommendations made by the Al-Quds Committee at its extraordinary meeting held in Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco, on 6 and 7 April, 1990 at the invitation of His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco and Chairman of the Al-Quds Committee.

2. Recommends that the Al-Quds Committee carry out the following actions at its next meeting:

a) Study the latest developments of the Palestinian question in light of the new international conditions;

b) Draw up a plan to support the Palestinian Intifadha morally and materially and to ensure its continuation and its impact on the course of international events;

c) Draw up a plan to counter the provocative measures recently announced by the Government of the Zionist entity whereby it empowers the so-called mayor of Al-Quds to run the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, to dispose of its hallowed precincts and to erect Jewish facilities thereon;

d) Draw up a plan to counter the Zionist schemes aimed at confiscating and expropriating real estate and land property in Al-Quds Al-Sharif in order to carry out the judaization of the Holy City and also recommends to work and contribute effectively to the renovation of buildings in the old city;

e) Draw up a plan to support the steadfastness of the Palestinian Arab inhabitants of Al-Quds so they can confront and defeat Zionist schemes and preserve the Arab-Islamic character of Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

RESOLUTION NO. 10/19-P
ON THE
CITY OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9 to 14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference;

Guided by Resolution No.1/3-P (I.S) of the Third Islamic Summit Conference held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah and Taif;

Recalling all Islamic resolutions adopted on the subject;

Reaffirming the need for sustained enhancement of Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian people and the solemn commitment of Islamic States to implement all resolutions adopted on the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and in particular the Declaration of Jihad to liberate it and release the Blessed Mosque of Al-Aqsa from the yoke of occupation;

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council, in particular Security Council resolution 478 of 20 August 1980;

Expressing its complete solidarity with the heroic Intifadha of the Palestinian people in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and Palestine, and their resistance to Israeli aggression on the Holy Places especially the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque;

Expressing its deep concern at the escalation of attacks on the Holy Places in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif by the Zionist occupation forces and Jewish settlers, this escalation comes in the context of criminal schemes aimed at destroying the Mosque of the Holy Dome of the Rock and the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque the Former Qiblah and Third Holiest Haram, to build the so-called Temple of Solomon on their site;

Expressing its deep concern over the deteriorating situation of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and all Islamic and Christian Holy Places and ancient sites which

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reflect the heritage and civilization of the Arab-Islamic Ummah, especially following the annexation and judaization measures imposed by the forces of occupation thus endangering international peace and security;

Expressing its concern and indignation at the repeated acts of aggression perpetrated by the Zionist enemy against people at prayer and on the desecration of the Holy Places;

Commending the efforts made by the Islamic Development Bank in preparing a study for turning the houses around the Al-Aqsa Mosque into an Islamic Higher Institute as a contribution to the preservation of the Islamic character of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Also commending the continuous efforts of Islamic States at the United Nations and all other international fora in support of the Question of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Further commending the continuous efforts of the Al-Quds Committee under the Chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II, Sovereign of the Kingdom of Morocco;

1. *Reaffirms* that the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif is an integral part of the occupied Palestinian territories and the capital of the State of Palestine, and that any infringement of its legal status is a flagrant violation of international conventions and laws.

2. *Reiterates* the commitment of Member States to implement the Islamic Programme of Action Against the Zionist Enemy, which was adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference.

3. *Reaffirms* the commitment of Member States to pursue and coordinate their action with those international groups which support the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people with a view to implementing international resolutions adopted by the United Nations and its specialized agencies such as UNESCO, etc. on stopping the hostile measures and aggressive practices in this Holy City, in particular the deliberate violations of the sanctity of the Holy Mosque of Al-Aqsa and other Sacred places in Palestine.

4. *Invites* all States to refrain from having any dealings with the Israeli occupation authorities which might be interpreted or claimed by those authorities as an implicit recognition and acceptance of the "fait accompli" imposed by the proclamation of Al-Quds as the

eternal and unified capital of the Zionist entity and invites all States maintaining diplomatic relations with the Zionist enemy to refrain from transferring their Embassies and Missions to the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

5. Strongly condemns the decision of the U.S. Congress which considers the City of Al-Quds as the capital of Israel, in violation of international law and U.N. resolutions and appeal's to rescind this decision which impinges on Arab rights and defies the feelings of the Islamic Ummah and calls on Member States to request their Parliaments to raise this question at International Parliamentary Conferences.

6. Entrusts the Secretary General with the task of holding in various capitals in the world, seminars in coordination with Member States, to promote the cause of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and Palestine.

7. Invites the Member States which have not yet implemented the Islamic resolutions concerning the twinning of their capitals and their historical cities with the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the capital of Palestine, to take early action to this effect thereby enhancing the spirit of Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian people.

8. Calls on the Member States which have announced the twinning of their capitals with the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif to promptly sponsor some projects which strengthen the steadfastness of the Holy City, its inhabitants and its institutions.

9. Invites the Member States to take necessary action to counter the Israeli schemes which have entered the implementation stage and which involve the demolition of the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque and the building of the so called Temple of Solomon on its site.

10. Appeals to the United Nations and Security Council and the international community to implement the international resolutions banning the construction of new settlements in the City of Al-Quds and which consider all settlements already built as null and void and illegal and should be removed.

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11. Rejects and condemns the decision of Israel to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and bring about demographic changes in, and judaization of, the City, thus seriously violating the principles of international law, the Charter and resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly, the UN Security Council, the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949.

12. Calls for action to convene an Islamic-Christian symposium with the participation of the Vatican City and eastern and other churches, aimed at preserving the identity, religious and historical character and demographic set-up of the Holy City.

13. Pays tribute to the unwavering stand of the Holy See in condemning Israeli measures and practices perpetrated in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and calls for maintaining contacts with the Holy See and other Christian religious institutions in order to adopt a unified Islamic-Christian stand to preserve the Arab identity and Islamic character of the City of Al-Quds.

14. Entrusts the Secretary General with the task of following up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to both the Al-Quds Committee and the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO. 11/19-P
ON THE
PALESTINE STAMP

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9 to 14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organisation of Islamic Conference;

Referring to all the Islamic Resolutions adopted in this respect;

Recalling the principle of strengthening Islamic solidarity with the people of Palestine and their blessed Intifada;

Expressing its deep appreciation to the Islamic States which are issuing on a constant and regular basis the Palestine Stamp and transferring its proceeds to the Welfare Society for the families of Palestinian martyrs and freedom-fighters;

Underlining the importance of continuing to issue the Palestine Stamp by Member States for the material and moral impact on the Palestinian people and their just cause;

1. *Reiterates* its invitation to the Member States that have issued the Palestine Stamp to continue doing so on a constant and regular basis and to transfer the proceeds therefrom to the account of the Welfare Society for the families of the martyrs and freedom-fighters (PLO Palestine Welfare Society - Stamp Palestine) at the Islamic Development Bank.

2. *Reiterates* its invitation to those Member States that have not issued the Stamp to do so as soon as possible.

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RESOLUTION NO. 12/19-P
ON THE
ZIONIST COLONIALIST SETTLEMENT IN PALESTINE AND THE OCCUPIED ARAB TERRITORIES

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organisation of Islamic Conference;

Referring to all relevant Islamic Resolutions;

Reaffirming the principle of furthering Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian people and their blessed Intifada;

Recalling Security Council Resolution 465 on Settlements;

Paying tribute to the efforts made by the Islamic Experts Committee for confronting the dangers of the Zionist Colonialist Settlements in Palestine and its perseverance in trying to evolve plans and submit proposals concerning the ways and means to bolster the Palestinian people's resistance to ensure their remaining on their homeland Palestine, and to help them achieve and exercise their inalienable national rights;

Highlighting the importance of implementing the plans and programmes proposed by the Committee to put an end to the practices of the Zionist enemy and the continued confiscation and annexation of occupied Palestinian and Arab territories including the City of Al Quds Al Sharif and their gradual erosion through measures for judaization and for the establishment of further settlements there and bringing in more Zionist immigrants, for the purpose of creating a demographic, cultural and religious transformation, in addition to the escalation of terrorist and iron fist policy pursued by Israel against the Arab Palestinian inhabitants;

Expressing the importance of providing support to the Committee, facilitating its work and task, especially under the present conditions in the occupied

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territories and the decision of the new Israeli government to continue establishing more settlements and extend existing ones;

1-A. Reaffirms that the establishment of settlements in the occupied Palestinian territories including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and the Arab Syrian Golan and other occupied Arab territories, constitutes a violation of the principles of international law and, in particular, the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention concerning the protection of civilians in times of war and invites Member States to continue their efforts for the mobilization of world public opinion against the Israeli policies which are geared toward the establishment of further settlements, and to act for getting necessary resolutions issued from the U.N. General Assembly and Security Council so as to force the Israeli authorities to discontinue their establishment of settlements in those territories.

B. Calls on the States who are party to the Fourth Geneva Convention to request the appointment of a "garrison force" in the occupied Palestinian territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif in accordance with the provisions of the Geneva Convention and that this force cooperate with the Security Council and the UN Bodies especially those operative in those territories.

2. Approves and supports the efforts made by the Committee for the implementation and follow up of its adopted Plan of Action and invites the Member States to extend the necessary material support for the implementation of the Committee's Plan of Action.

3. Invites the Member States to support the Committee's action through any information or reports available to them on the Zionist policies concerning immigration to Palestine and the occupied Syrian Arab Golan, as they are a direct cause and major boost for the Zionist settlement policy.

4. Strongly condemns the Israeli decision to establish a board to run the Islamic endowments in Haifa, with a Jewish majority instead of the former Arab Committee, in a new Israeli plot aimed at laying hands on the properties of the Islamic endowment in the city, threatening the Islamic shrines with desecration and confiscation and representing a glaring case of complete disrespect to the feelings of all Muslims.

5. Mandates the Secretary General with the task to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and to submit a report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO. 13/19-P
ON THE
MONITORING OF THE MOVEMENT OF THE ZIONIST ENEMY

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9 to 14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference;

Referring to all relevant Islamic Resolutions;

Reaffirming the principle of strengthening Islamic solidarity with the cause of Palestine and their blessed Intifadha;

Commending the efforts exerted by the "Islamic Committee for Monitoring the Movements of the Zionist Enemy" in following up and monitoring these moves as well as its endeavours to draw up effective ways and means capable of exposing, condemning and countering such methods, policies and means used by the Zionist enemy at all levels;

Emphasizing the importance of implementing the programmes proposed by the Committee to counteract all the moves and activities of the Zionist enemy to break out of its international isolation and its futile attempts at putting an end to the ongoing denunciation of its policies which are an actual embodiment of the racism embedded in Zionist thought at the international fora and by world public opinion and to endeavour to expose its continuing violations of divine tenets, international law and human values.

1. Supports the efforts made by the Committee to follow up and implement its approved plan of action.

2. Urges Member States to counteract the Zionist enemy's plans for the reestablishment of its severed diplomatic relations with several states and to ensure that its efforts for the establishment of such relations do not succeed.

3. Urges Member States, once again, to provide the Committee with whatever information and reports that may be available to them on the moves of the Zionist enemy and its continued attempts at infiltrating into the Muslim Ummah and other parts of the world.

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RESOLUTION NO. 14/19-P
ON THE
TEACHING OF A "HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY OF PALESTINE COURSE"

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Reaffirming the principle of strengthening Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian people and its blessed Intifadha;

Recalling all the relevant Islamic Resolutions;

Expressing appreciation for the intensive efforts made by the "Committee of Experts on Education" in preparing, arranging, revising and finalizing a unified curriculum in the History and Geography of Palestine to be taught at all levels of school education in all Islamic States;

Emphasizing the importance and the compass of the role of this curriculum in acquainting people with the cause of Palestine and the liberation of its Israeli-occupied territories at official, popular, political and scientific levels with a view to guaranteeing and safeguarding the eternal right of the Islamic Ummah in Holy Al-Aqsa Mosque, Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and usurped Palestine, and consolidating Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian people and enabling them to recover and exercise their inalienable national rights including their right to return to their homeland, and their right to self-determination, to the liberation of Palestinian territories and to establish, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation their sole legitimate representative, their independent Palestinian State, with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital;

1. Entrusts the General Secretariat in collaboration with Member States' Ministers of Education to take the appropriate measures to ensure that the unified curriculum of the History and Geography of Palestine is taught as a mandatory subject at all levels of school education in all Islamic States.

2. Invites the Member States and all official and popular institutions, all charitable establishments, universities and the Islamic Development Bank, to

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contribute to the cost of printing the official curriculum text-books in the local and official languages of the non-Arabic speaking Islamic States which shall be specified by the Islamic Committee of Experts on Education.

3. _Entrusts_ the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO) to find the necessary means for implementation of this resolution in the Islamic States and to specify the steps that must be taken in this regard.

4. _Entrusts_ the General Secretariat with the task of coordinating with the PLO and the ISESCO to ensure the printing of the curriculum as soon as possible.

RESOLUTION NO. 15/19-P
ON
AL-QUDS FUND AND ITS WAQF

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, From 9-14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Referring to all the Islamic Resolutions adopted on Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf;

Reaffirming the principle of consolidating Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian people and their blessed Intifadha;

Commending the Member States that unfailingly donate and fulfil their obligations to Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf, in particular the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia;

Appreciating the vital role played by Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf in supporting the struggle and Jihad of the Palestinian people and consolidating their heroic Intifadha within their occupied country Palestine, and particularly the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Commending the eighth session of the Board of Directors of Al-Quds Fund;

Also commending the joint meeting of the Islamic Experts Committee on ways to confront the dangers of Zionist colonialist settlement in occupied Palestine and Arab territories and the Board of Directors of Al-Quds Fund;

Considering the important role that could be played by the Waqf in ensuring for the Fund a steady flow of financial resources;

Expressing its concern over the continuing critical situation of Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf, a state of affairs that negatively affects the performance of the tasks for which they were established.

1. *Calls upon* all Member States, once again, to cover the budget of Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf, that amount to one hundred million dollars each.

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2. Urges the Member States to speedily pay their statutory contributions to Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf, in addition to the donations pledged by some States but as yet not deposited in the Fund and Waqf accounts opened at the Islamic Development Bank.

3. Decides to adopt all resolutions and recommendations of the Eighth Session of the Board of Directors of the Fund held in Jeddah on 13 and 14 Jumada ul Aula, 1410H, corresponding to 11 and 12 December, 1989.

4. Decides to adopt all resolutions and recommendations of the Joint meeting of the Islamic Experts Committee on ways to confront the dangers of Zionist colonialist settlement in occupied Palestine and Arab territories and the Board of Directors of Al-Quds Fund held in Jeddah on 15 Jumada ul Aula, 1410H, corresponding to 13 December, 1989.

5. Appeals to all Member States to address a call to their citizens and resident expatriates to give donations to Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf in order to be able to implement the Islamic resolutions concerning supporting and diversifying the sources of financing the Fund and its Waqf.

6. Expresses gratitude and appreciation to the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz Al-Saud, for his noble initiative of issuing directives to His Royal Highness Prince Salman Ibn Abdul Aziz Al-Saud, Governor of Riyadh Region, and Chairman of the Popular Committee in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to help the Mujahideen of Palestine, to issue a call for all citizens and expatriates in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, urge them to give donations to Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf to consolidate their resources and help to preserve the Islamic Holy Shrines in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and liberate it from the yoke of Zionism.

7. Requests the implementation of the previous resolution on the formation of a joint delegation of the General Secretariat and the Board of Directors of the Fund to visit some Islamic States for supporting the financial resources of the Fund and its Waqf.

8. Entrusts the Secretary General with the task of following up the implementation of this resolution.

RESOLUTION NO. 16/19-P ON THE ISLAMIC BUREAU FOR MILITARY COORDINATION WITH PALESTINE

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference;

Reaffirming the principle of strengthening Islamic solidarity with the people of Palestine and their glorious Intifadha;

Expressing its deep appreciation to those Member States which support the Palestinian military effort and supply it with the basic requirements in terms of military support, training and standard raising;

Convinced of the importance of the effective role played by the Bureau for raising the military capacity of the Palestinian revolutionary forces in conjunction with the military commands of the Member States, and the PLO;

Commending the Fourth Meeting of the Islamic Bureau for Military Coordination with Palestine;

Pursuant to the pertinent Islamic resolutions regarding the Islamic Bureau for Military Coordination with Palestine;

1. *Decides* to maintain cooperation and coordination between the military authorities of the member States and the State of Palestine (PLO), with a view to supporting the Holy Jihad and just struggle of the Palestinian people to liberate their homeland, Palestine including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, which is occupied by Israel and liberate the Holy Mosque of Al-Aqsa and the Holy City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif from the yoke of the Zionist enemy.

2. *Urges* the Member States to continue to support the PLO in that field, with intensified emphasis on coordinated and concerted efforts through the Islamic Bureau of Military Coordination with Palestine, and meet the increased requirements of the PLO for military hardware, equipment, technical expertise, increased competence, and provide the necessary scholarships and

training courses for its forces, in addition to strengthening bilateral contacts with that Organisation.

3. *Adopts* the resolutions and recommendations of the Fourth Meeting of the Islamic Bureau for Military Coordination with Palestine, held in Jeddah on 4 and 5 Rajab 1410H (30-31 January 1990).

RESOLUTION NO.17/19-P
ON THE
MAIN ISLAMIC OFFICE FOR THE BOYCOTT OF ISRAEL

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, the Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram 1411H (31 July - 5 August 1990),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Emphasizing the principle of strengthening the Islamic solidarity with the people and the Blessed Intifadha of Palestine and considering that the Palestinian problem is the prime cause of the Muslims;

Expressing its overwhelming appreciation for the Member States which have opened Islamic Regional Offices for Boycott and appointed their Directors;

Convinced that the Islamic Boycott of the Zionist Entity is an effective mechanism, a legitimate weapon and one of the sovereign rights exercised by the Member States against the Zionist enemy and against all those who support or protect it, and proceeding from safgeguarding their national interests and defending their just causes, foremost of which being the central cause of the Islamic Ummah, namely, the cause of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Commending the constructive cooperation and the continuing coordination between the Islamic and Arab Offices for Boycott;

Proceeding from all the Islamic resolutions adopted in this regard;

1. Calls upon all Member States to abide by the provisions of the Islamic Boycott against the Zionist enemy and to consider the legislations, rules and provisions regulating the Boycott as an integral part of their respective prevailing national legislation.

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2. Also calls upon those Member States which have not yet opened Islamic Regional Offices for Boycott in their respective countries to do so and to appoint their Directors and designate them as "Liaison Officers" to the General Secretariat's Main Islamic Office for Boycott.

3. Adopts the outcome and the decisions of the Fifth Meeting of the Islamic Regional Offices' Directors.

4. Requests the Islamic Main Office for the Boycott of Israel to follow-up the implementation of this Resolution.

RESOLUTION NO.18/19-P
ON
THE SITUATION IN LEBANON

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July - 5 August 1990),

Proceeding from the Charter of the United Nations and Universal Declaration on Human Rights;

Proceeding from the principles of the OIC Charter and previous resolutions of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference;

Considering that the Israeli enemy authorities continue to occupy territories in Lebanon and have appropriated funds and properties in violation of the principles of international law and human rights;

Recalling the efforts of the Supreme Arab Tripartite Committee, emanating from the Arab League, to resolve the Lebanese problem and which have culminated in the signing of a national reconciliation document; and the subsequent important achievements embodied in the ratification of this document by the Lebanese Parliamentary Council, the election of the President and the formation of a national unity government;

1- Reaffirms its keen interest in the independence and sovereignty of Lebanon, as to her territory, people and institutions, and the necessity of an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Lebanese territory in implementation of Security Council Resolution 425 (1978) and all relevant resolutions confirming it. It confirms the importance of respecting Lebanon's total sovereignty over all its territory and all national fields; hails the heroic people of Lebanon for their steadfast resistance in the face of the constant challenge of the occupying Zionist enemy and their valiant patriotic resistance to the Israeli invasion of Southern Lebanon.

2- Expresses its appreciation and thanks to the good offices and continuous efforts of His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco, the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Fahd Ibn Abdel Aziz of Saudi Arabia, and H.E. President Chadli Ben Jedid of Algeria in order to implement the resolution of the Casablanca Summit.

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3- Requests the Supreme Arab Tripartite Committee to continue to work on the implementation of the Taif Agreement; and expresses its readiness to support the efforts of the Committee and to satisfy all the requirements of the peace process in Lebanon to restore its unity, independence and total sovereighty over its territory.

4- Expresses its support of the Declaration of the Lebanese Government released on 11 June 1990, on the implementation of the national reconciliation document and invites all the parties concerned to join the peace and reconciliation process. It reaffirms that the document is the appropriate framework for the preservation of the rights of all the Lebanese people without exception, and is the suitable means to deliver Lebanon from the whirlpool of violence and achieve peace and security throughout that land.

5- Calls on all parties to put an end to the violence and bloodshed in Lebanon and to support the Lebanese Government in imposing its legimate authority over all Lebanese territory.

6- Supports the establishment of an international aid fund to enable Lebanon to revive its institutions, operate its public utilities rebuild its infrastructure and help it in its efforts to reconstruct and restore the welfare and economic structures.

7- Calls upon capable Member States, and Islamic and world institutions to contribute to the international fund for the reconstruction of Lebanon, which the Baghdad Extraordinary Arab Submit decided to establish.

RESOLUTION NO.19/19-P
ON
THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram 1411H (31 July - 5 August 1990),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and resolutions of the Islamic Conference which emphasise the common goals and destiny of the peoples of the Islamic Ummah;

Affirming anew the right of all peoples to decide the form of government they wish to have and to choose their own political, economic and social systems, free from all forms of foreign intervention, coercion or pressure;

Recalling the principled stand adopted by the Islamic Conference in its resolutions on Afghanistan since January 1980;

Recalling the positive role played by the Organisation of the Islamic Confernece to support the Afghan Mujahideen and to promote a just political settlement of the Afghanistan conflict;

Taking into account also the Resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at the Sixth Emergency Special Session and its subsequent regular sessions as well as the decisions adopted by the Ministerial Conferences of the Non-Aligned Countries in February 1981, June 1982, September 1985, April 1986, September 1988 and May 1989 and the Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Summits of the Non-Aligned Countries, against foreign military intervention in Afghanistan;

Recalling also the resolutions adopted by consensus by the 43rd and 44th regular sessions of the United Nations General Assembly;

Desirous of restoring the political independence and sovereignty of Afghanistan, its Islamic identity and its non-aligned character;

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Concerned over the fact that serious impediments still stand in the way of the Muslim people of Afghanistan to exercise freely their right to determine their political future;

Recalling its decision, adopted by the 18th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, to invite the Representative of the Afghan Mujahideen to occupy the seat of Afghanistan in the Organisation of the Islamic Conference;

Deeply conscious of the need for a comprehensive political settlement of the grave situation in Afghanistan;

Fully aware of the immense burden borne by the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran, as a result of the asylum provided by them to millions of Afghan refugees, driven away from their homeland, and who are still unable to return because of the disturbed conditions;

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary General of the OIC (ICFM/19-90/PIL/D.2 (Rev.1).

2. Commends the heroic struggle of the people of Afghanistan for the liberation of their homeland and recognizes and supports the role of the Afghan Mujahideen for the restoration of the independent, non-aligned and Islamic status of Afghanistan.

3. Calls for a comprehensive political settlement so that conditions of peace and stability are created in Afghanistan.

4. Recognizes that the formation of a broad-based government is essential for the restoration of peace and for enabling the people of Afghanistan to exercise their right to choose their own political, economic and social system free from outside intervention.

5. Calls for the creation of the necessary conditions of peace and normalcy that would enable the Afghan refugees to return voluntarily to their homeland in safety and honour.

6. Supports the efforts of the Afghan Mujahideen to establish a broad-based government in Afghanistan.

7. _Offers_ its good offices in promoting a just political settlement in Afghanistan.

8. _Decides_ to continue generous humanitarian assistance to the Afghan refugees and to work for their repatriation and rehabilitation in Afghanistan in cooperation with the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

9. _Renews_ its calls to all states as well as national and international organisations to extend assistance to alleviate the suffering of Afghan refugees;

10. _Expresses_ its appreciation to the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) for its study on reconstruction in Afghanistan, prepared in pursuance of the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers Resolution No.18/18-P and requests the Secretary General of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference to submit to the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers at its Twentieth Session specific recommendations on the subject on the basis of the IDB study.

11. _Requests_ the Secretary General of the Organisation of Islamic Conference to keep Member States informed of progress towards the implementation of the present resolution and submit to the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference and the Twentieth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers a,report on the situation in Afghanistan.

12. _Decides_ to consider the issue at the Twentieth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.20/19-P
ON THE
SECURITY AND SOLIDARITY OF ISLAMIC STATES

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9 - 14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August 1990),

Recalling the resolve of the Member States expressed in accordance with the Charter of the Islamic Conference to unite their efforts in order to secure universal peace which ensures security, freedom and justice for their people and all peoples throughout the world;

Recalling also the purposes and principles of the UN Charter;

Mindful of the objectives and principles enshrined in the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, especially the objectives of promoting Islamic solidarity among Member States and strengthening their capacity to safeguard their sovereignty, independence and national rights;

Recalling Resolutions 16/11-P, 19/13-P, 17/14-P, 31/15-P, 20/16-P, 24/17-P, and 19/18-P on the Security and Solidarity of Islamic States adopted by the Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers;

Noting that an inter-governmental experts' group set up to study this matter submitted its recommendations to the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Bearing in mind the developments on the international scene as regards agreement on the adoption of a number of disarmament and confidence building measures and the impact of these developments on different regions and states throughout the world;

Considering the continued occupation of Palestine, Al-Quds Al-Sharif and of the other Arab territories and the continued denial of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people as constituting a serious threat to the security of Islamic States and the world peace;

Also expressing its deep concern at the threats to the security of Member States;

Seriously concerned at the threats and challenges to the solidarity of the Islamic Ummah in all spheres of life;

Determined to vigorously oppose foreign domination, hegemonism and spheres of influence, which result in the limitation of the freedom of member states to determine their own political systems and pursue economic, social and cultural development without any coercion, intimidation and pressure from outside;

Also determined to preserve their natural resources and to use them for the benefit, welfare and progress of their people;

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General to the Conference regarding the activities of the Group of Eminent Personalities on the question of confidence and security building measures among Islamic countries;

1. *Reiterates* that the security of each Muslim country is the concern of all Islamic Countries.

2. *Firmly resolves* to strengthen the security of Member States, through cooperation and solidarity among Islamic countries, in accordance with the objectives and principles of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and of the Charter of the United Nations.

3. *Reaffirms* the permanent and full sovereignty of the Islamic countries and peoples and all other countries and peoples over their natural resources and economic activities.

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4. Expresses the determination of the Member States to preserve and promote Islamic values in all spheres of life;

5. Reaffirms the need for respect for the principles of international law concerning the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, non-use of force in international relations, peaceful settlement of disputes and non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of States as essential prerequisites for the security of Islamic States.

6. Calls once more upon the Member States to take appropriate steps individually and collectively to implement the recommendations of the Group of Experts for strengthening the security and solidarity of Islamic States, approved by the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

7. Directs the General Secretariat to extend necessary assistance to the Member States in implementation of these recommendations.

8. Calls upon Member States to inform the General Secretariat as soon as possible of the action taken by them in implementation of these recommendations.

9. Emphasises the importance of the establishment and maintenance of security, peace and stability throughout the Islamic World and of the strengthening of the climate of mutual confidence and solidarity among Muslim countries and cooperation in all fields between them.

10. Takes Note with appreciation the Report prepared by the Group of Five Eminent Personalities on the Question of Confidence and Security Building Measures among the Islamic States.

11. Requests the Member States to provide their views to the General Secretariat on the conclusions and recommendations made by the Group of Five Eminent Personalities on Confidence and Security Building Measures among Islamic States.

12. Requests the Secretary General of the Organisation of Islamic Conference to submit a Report on the views of the Member States on the Report of the Group of Five Eminent Personalities to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.21/19-P
ON
JAMMU AND KASHMIR DISPUTE

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram 1411H (31 July - 5 August 1990),

Reaffirming the principles and objectives of the Organization of Islamic Conference which emphasize the common goals and destiny of the peoples of the Islamic Ummah;

Emphasizing the purposes and principles of the UN Charter and recalling the UN resolutions relevant to the Jammu and Kashmir;

Recalling also that the Simla Agreement signed between the Governments of India and Pakistan calls for a final settlement of Jammu and Kashmir issue;

1. Calls for a peaceful settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir issue in accordance with the relevant UN Resolutions and as agreed upon in the Simla Agreement.

2. Welcomes the commencement of dialogue between India and Pakistan and encourages further negotiations with a view to resolving their outstanding differences through peaceful means and affirms that a sustained dialogue is essential to address the core of the problems and to remove the basic causes of tension between India and Pakistan.

3. Calls upon India and Pakistan to redeploy their forces to peace-time locations.

4. Expresses its deep concern at the prevailing tension that threatens security and peace in the region.

5. Expresses its deep concern at the violation of human rights and violence against the people of Jammu and Kashmir and calls for the respect of their human rights.

6. Expresses its willingness to send a good offices mission under the Chairman of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers with a view to easing the tension between the two countries and to promote a peaceful settlement.

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RESOLUTION NO. 22/19-P
ON
QUESTION OF THE SECURITY OF SMALL STATES AND THE SOLIDARITY OF THE ISLAMIC UMMAH IN SAFEGUARDING THE SOVEREIGNTY AND TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY OF SMALL STATES FROM THE THREATS POSED BY ACTIONS OF MERCENARIES.

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9 to 14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

Recalling the resolve of the member States expressed in the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to unite their efforts in order to secure universal peace which ensures security, freedom and justice for their people and all peoples throughout the World;

Recalling the purposes and principles of the UN Charter;

Recalling also the United Nations General Assembly resolution 44/51 entitled "Protection and Security of Small States", adopted at the 44th Session of the United Nations General Assembly in 1989;

Mindful of the objectives and principles enshrined in the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, especially the objectives of promoting Islamic solidarity among member States and strengthening their capacity to safeguard their sovereignty, independence and national rights;

Seriously concerned at the threats posed by mercenaries to small States;

Recollecting with deep concern the various incidents in which groups of mercenaries have attempted to infringe upon the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the Islamic heritage of small States, including the attempted invasion of Maldives in November 1988 and the interference in the Federal Islamic Republic of Comoros in 1989.

1. Reiterates that the security of each Muslim country is the concern of the Islamic Ummah;

2. Recognizes that small States are particularly vulnerable to external threats and acts of interference in their internal affairs;

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3. Calls upon the Member States to provide assistance, when requested by small Member States, for the strengthening of their security in accordance with the principles and objectives of the Charter of the OIC;

4. Invites the Secretary General to entrust the Five Eminent Personalities Group with the task of studying the problem relating to the "Question of the Security of Small States and the Solidarity of the Islamic Ummah in safeguarding the sovereignty and territorial integrity of small States from the threats posed by the actions of mercenaries" and submit its report to the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 23/19-P
ON
THE UNITED STATES AGGRESSION AGAINST THE SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9 to 14 Muharram 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

Having discussed the agenda item relating to the United States aggression against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya;

Believing in the common destiny of Islamic States and in solidarity among them;

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference;

Reaffirming the support pledged by the OIC to the Islamic and Arab countries subjected to imperialist and Zionist threats;

Taking into consideration the obligation of all States to refrain from the threat or use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity or political independence of any other State;

Recalling the statement of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers which condemned the measures taken by the United States Administration against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and affirmed its right to obtain adequate reparations for the physical and human losses it had sustained;

Also recalling the resolution of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference which condemned the United States aggression against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and confirmed its right to full reparations for the physical and human losses arising therefrom.

1. *Once again decides:*

(a) *To condemn* the continuing United States aggression and threats and plots against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya;

(b) To support the right of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to appropriate reparations for the physical and human losses sustained as a result of aggression.

(c) To support the right of the Jamahiriya to demand reparations from the United States in conformity with United Nations General Assembly Resolution 38/41.

2. Strongly condemns the shooting down of two Libyan aircraft by United States on January 4, 1989.

3. Reaffirms its solidarity with the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in defending its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity against the economic boycott measures which seek to undermine its plans for development.

4. Condemns the U.S. economic boycott measures against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and calls for their cancellation forthwith as they violate international law and conventions.

5. Calls upon the United States to desist from all threats, provocations and acts of aggression against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya as such practices contravene international law and the Charter of the United Nations.

6. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and report to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the action taken in this regard.

RESOLUTION NO.24/19-P
ON
NAMIBIA

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9 to 14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

Referring to the provisions of the Charters of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the United Nations Organization and the Organization of African Unity, as well as the resolutions of these organizations on the question of Namibia;

Welcoming the accession of Namibia to independence on 21 March 1990;

Reaffirming that the UN plan for the independence of Namibia contained in the two Security Council Resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978), was greatly instrumental in achieving this independence;

1. Expresses its deep satisfaction at the establishment of the independent State of Namibia and its joining the United Nations and the Community of Nations under the leadership of its President Sam N'joma, the symbol of the struggle of its people.

2. Highly commends the heroic struggle waged by the people of Namibia under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), its sole and authentic representative, which has, with confidence and wisdom, led the State of Namibia to independence and stability.

3. Expresses its highest consideration and deepest respect to the South West Africa People's Organization and the people of Namibia for the sacrifices they made on the battle-field and the spirit of cooperation and political wisdom they showed in the political and diplomatic fora to pave the way for independence.

4. Reaffirms its solidarity with and support to, the government and people of Namibia as well as its support for the setting up of the institutions of the independent State of Namibia, in the political, economic and social fields.

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5. *Reaffirms* that Walvis Bay and the islands off the coast of Namibia form an integral part of the Namibian territory whose borders extend to the Orange River.

6. *Launches* an urgent appeal to all OIC Member Countries and to the international community to extend without delay the necessary assistance to the State of Namibia for the consolidation of its national institutions and the building up of its economy.

7. *Commends* the countries which extended their assistance to SWAPO during its election campaign, and to the countries which contributed to the UN Fund for the Independence of Namibia.

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RESOLUTION NO. 25/19-P
ON
POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE RACIST MINORITY REGIME IN SOUTH AFRICA

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9 to 14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

Proceeding from the principles of Islam which reject all forms of racism and racial discrimination;

Having considered the item entitled "Policies of Apartheid of the racist minority regime in South Africa";

Recalling the Charters of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and of the United Nations and the resolutions adopted by these Organisations on the policies of Apartheid of the racist minority regime in South Africa;

Recalling the Declaration of Harare of 21 August 1989 on the situation in Southern Africa;

Bearing in mind the anti-racist position of the national liberation movements, particularly the African National Congress whose Charter of liberty adopted on 26 June 1955 stipulates, inter alia, that "South Africa belongs to all those living in it and that no government may claim to hold power there unless such power proceeds from the will of the entire people";

Convinced that only the total eradication of apartheid and the establishment of majority rule, based on the principle of majority rule in a united South Africa can alone lead to a just and lasting solution;

Aware of the fact that the so-called reforms that F.W. De Klerk seeks to apply fall short of the hopes of the people of South Africa and the international community for a total eradication of the policy of apartheid;

Considering that the hideous policy of the apartheid regime in South Africa, its repeated aggressions on the independent Front-line States and the neighbouring States, are similar to the practices of the Zionist entity in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, and pose a grave threat to international peace and security;

Convinced that the application of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the South African regime under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter constitutes an

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effective means of inducing it to discard the inhuman system of apartheid;

Welcoming the continuation of the international anti-apartheid campaign for the imposition of mandatory comprehensive sanctions against the apartheid regime in South Africa;

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on the subject;

1. Expresses satisfaction at the release of Nelson Mandela, the Great African leader, after spending long years in the jail of the racist regime of Pretoria.

2. Solemnly reaffirms the legitimacy of the just and heroic struggle waged by the people of South Africa against the racist regime of Pretoria by all available means including armed struggle.

3. Strongly condemns the racist minority regime in South Africa for its repressive acts perpetrated on a wide scale against the people of South Africa and for perpetuating its policy of apartheid which constitutes a crime against mankind.

4. Also condemns the persisting and increasing collusion, especially in the nuclear field, between the South African regime and the Zionist entity, aimed at subjugating the African and Arab peoples and at impeding their economic and social development and threatening international peace and security.

5. Denounces the establishment of Bantustans designed to hamper and liquidate the struggle of the South African people against racism and racial discrimination and for a non-racist democratic society, and appeals to all governments to refrain from any form of recognition of these puppet entities created by the Pretoria regime.

6. Expresses support for the decision of the Eighth Non-Aligned Summit Conference for the establishment of the "Africa Fund" to support the States and peoples of Southern Africa in their struggle and invites Member States to contribute generously to that Fund.

7. Urges Member States to encourage the opening and establishment, in their respective capitals, of representation offices of the recognized liberation movements of South Africa and to grant them the privileges and immunities needed for the accomplishment of their mission and pays tribute to those Member States that have already allowed the opening of such offices.

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8. Hails and encourages the campaigns launched by legislators, non-govenmental organisations, anti-apartheid movements, trade unions and individuals in North America and Western Europe in support of the National Liberation Movements of South Africa and of the anti-apartheid campaign.

9. Strongly condemns the brutal acts of repression against the South African people as well as the arbitrary detention of hundreds of persons, some of whom were murdered in their jails.

10. Demands the immediate and total lifting of the state of emergency and the immediate and unconditional release of all political prisoners in South Africa.

11. Urges all Member States, in the spirit of genuine solidarity with the just cause of the people of South Africa, to take the following measures already adopted either by the UN General Assembly or by the UN Security Council:

- Individual and collective action in the framework of the UN Charter in order to force South Africa to discard Apartheid.
- Specific measures against the Apartheid regime such as severing diplomatic, air, maritime, and commercial relations with the minority regime.
- Political, material, humanitarian and other assistance to the victims of apartheid and to the National Liberation Movement in South Africa.
- Publicity campaigns against the atrocities committed by the apartheid regime and for its elimination.
- Isolation of the minority racist regime through boycott in the fields of cultural exchange and sports activities. Discouraging of emigration to South Africa, condemnation of the Bantustans policy and the banning of economic, military and nuclear cooperation with South Africa.
- Rejection of the policy of establishing Bantustans.
- Imposition of an embargo on arms supplies to South Africa.
- Non-collaboration with South Africa in the transfer of nuclear equipment, fissionable matter, technology and manpower.

12. Urges the international community to pursue and intensify efforts in order to induce the Pretoria regime to discard the policy of apartheid, also urges it to exert unceasing pressure on the racist regime until a new era is born in South Africa which would witness a free democratic and non racist society.

13. Urges the UN Security Council to consider without delay the adoption of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

14. Welcomes the resolution of the Special Session of the UN General Assembly on the policy of apartheid and its destructive consequences in South Africa which was held at the Headquarters of the United Nations in New York on 12 December 1989.

15. Decides to retain the item entitled "Policies of Apartheid of the racist minority regime in South Africa", in the Agenda of forthcoming Islamic Conference.

16. Requests the Secretary General to follow up this question and submit a report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO.26/19-P
ON
DESTABILIZATION POLICIES OF THE RACIST MINORITY REGIME IN SOUTH AFRICA AGAINST THE FRONT LINE STATES.

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9 to 14 Muharram 1411H (31 July to 5 August 1990),

Recalling the provisions of the Charters of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations Organisation and the resolutions adopted by these two Organisations on the situation in Southern Africa;

Deeming that the destabilization acts perpetrated by the South African regime against the Frontline States are one of the facets of the aggressive and inhuman policy applied by Pretoria in Southern Africa;

Noting the similarity between the policies of the racist regime and the Zionist regime towards their respective neighbouring countries;

Expressing serious concern over the military and nuclear alliance between South Africa and Israel, and bearing mind the serious dangers posed by that alliance to peace and stability in Southern Africa, the Middle East and throughout the world;

Reaffirming its full support to the resolutions of the 44th Regular Session of the U.N. General Assembly condemning the destabilization policy directed by South Africa against neighbouring independent States;

Recalling the Declaration adopted by the Eighth Non-aligned Summit, held in Harare, Zimbabwe, from 1 - 6 September 1986 on the destabilization policy practised by South Africa in the region;

Convinced that the total eradication of Apartheid is the only means to promote a climate of peace and cooperation in South Africa, and create appropriate conditions for the success of the efforts made by the people of the region in order to achieve socio-economic development;

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1. Strongly condemns the aggression and destabilization policy directed by South Africa against neighbouring independent States, aimed at impeding their socio-economic development.

2. Also condemns the persistence by South Africa of its acts of armed aggression against the frontline States.

3. Denounces the policy of South Africa aimed at forming armed groups, training and financing them to destablize these countries and propagate therein a climate of war, thus jeopardizing their current national reconstruction process.

4. Expresses its indignation at the escalation of violence and at the assassinations to which are exposed the civilian population in the countries of the region whether perpetrated directly by the Pretoria regime or through the armed groups formed, armed and supported by South Africa.

5. Deplores the harm sustained by some countries from the support of this policy and of the armed groups in the pay of South Africa in some Frontline States, in violation of the principles of non-interference in the internal affairs of a State ad an infringement of their national independence, their territorial integrity and their safety.

6. Urges all States, in a spirit of genuine Islamic solidarity with the Frontline States, to refrain from providing these terrorist groups with any military, political or material assistance, the latter being tools at the service of the Pretoria policy aimed at perpetuating apartheid in South Africa and for the destabilization of the neighbouring independent States.

7. Invites Member States to provide political, material and human assistance to the civilian population, victims of the terrorist and aggressive policy applied by Pretoria in Southern Africa.

8. Reaffirms its support to the resolution of the Eighth Non-Aligned Summit Conference establishing the "Africa Fund", and urges all Member States to contribute to this important institution of solidarity with the people of Southern Africa.

9. *Decides* to include an item entitled "Destabilization policy directed against the Frontline States by South Africa" in the agenda of the following Islamic Conferences.

10. *Requests* the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of the provisions of this resolution and report thereon to the next Islamic Conference.

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RESOLUTION NO. 27/19-P
ON
SOLIDARITY WITH THE PEOPLES OF THE SAHEL

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9 to 14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August 1990),

Recalling resolution 7/3-P(IS), 10/4-P (IS) and 16/5-P (IS) of the Third, Fourth and Fifth Islamic Summits as well as the resolutions adopted by the previous Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers on the situation in the African Sahel, the initiatives taken by His Majesty, King Hassan II of Morocco and His Excellency President Abdou Diouf of Senegal for having gathered together the concerned African States in Fez and Dakar respectively, in the face of the locust threat;

Expressing its grave anxiety over the disastrous effects of desertification in the drought-stricken countries which jeopardize agricultural production and further aggravate the economic crisis in those countries;

Noting that in spite of the considerable assistance extended by Member States, the Islamic Development Bank and international organisations, the serious structural problems facing the Sahel countries will continue to cripple the economies of these countries in the absence of continued and increased foreign aid;

Expressing its deep concern over the disastrous and persistent effects of desertification in the Sahel and the serious devastation resulting from floods caused by excessive rainfall;

Also expressing anxiety over the continuing decline of the Sahel countries' resources due to increasing indebtedness, continuing fall in world prices of raw materials and stagnating and ever decreasing official development assistance (ODA).

Conscious of the impact of these different negative factors on the on the social and economic development efforts of drought-stricken countries; of the limited material and human resources of the Sahel countries, in relation to the objectives of desertification control and food self-sufficiency, of the need to reinforce solidarity with the peoples of the Sahel through increased assistance for the implementation of programs for desertification control and consolidation of food security of the Sahelian people.

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Convinced that the fight against and desertification should be coupled with the setting up of food security stocks and a rapid warning system, rigorous management of water resources, improved national, regional and sub-regional communications and agronomic research;

Considering the persistent threat from desert locusts, the significant losses of yields caused by them every year and the need to step up the preventive fight against desert locusts;

Reaffirming the importance of implementing the long and medium term programmes, particularly those relating to food stocks and agricultural production projects;

Noting with satisfaction the highly positive results achieved by the 210 million dollars first OIC programme of emergency aid and development started in 1981 for the benefit of the peoples of the Sahel.

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on this subject.

1. _Urges_ the Member States to give priority consideration to the critical economic situation in the African countries of the Sahel for the promotion of the economies of the drought-stricken African countries.

2. _Appeals_ to all Member States to increase their aid to the fight against locusts which reduce food production drastically.

3. _Expresses_ its deep gratitude to the Member States and to the Islamic Development Bank for the aid and assistance already extended to the Sahel countries.

4. _Appeals_ again to donor countries to implement all the programmes of food aid and emergency assistance to rural development projects and increase their aid in farming, pest control, food security and rational management of water resources in the Sahel, as well as their support to pilot programmes for desertification control.

5. _Mandates_ the General Secretariat of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, in collaboration with the Executive Secretariat of the Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) and the Islamic development institutions, to draw up a new OIC/Sahel/IDB Programme along the following lines:-

- Control of crop pests and diseases;
- Food security in particular the building of food stocks;

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- Control and rational management of water resources;

- Support of pilot programmes against desertification and for formulation and implementation of programmes aiming to reduce deforestation for the purposes of cooking and other household activities.

6. Requests the General Secretariat of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference in cooperation with the Executive Secretariat of the Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) to draw up a schedule for the implementation and follow-up of the present resolution.

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RESOLUTION NO. 28/19-P
ON
THE CRITICAL ECONOMIC SITUATION IN AFRICA

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9 to 14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August 1990),

Recalling its previous resolutions on the subject, in particular resolution 15/5-P (IS) of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference;

Emphasizing that the African development crisis is of deep concern to the entire Islamic Ummah;

Noting with appreciation the positive response of the international community, particularly the Islamic countries, to the economic difficulties being faced by the continent of Africa;

Expressing full support for the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 adopted by the Special Session of the General Assembly in May 1986;

Taking note of the conclusions of the mid-term review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action, as adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 18 November 1988 in its resolution 43/27;

Deeply concerned that despite the reform and restructuring being undertaken by the African countries, their economic development continues to be impeded, inter-alia, by an unfavourable external economic environment, inadequate flow of resources and a heavy debt burden;

Taking note of the Secretary General's Report on this subject.

1. Welcomes the efforts of African countries towards their economic recovery and development as set forth in Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery 1986-1990 adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU, held at Addis Ababa in July 1985.

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2. *Expresses appreciation* for the countries which have provided assistance to Africa through bilateral or multilateral channels.

3. *Calls upon* the international community, particularly the developed countries and the concerned international financial agencies, to accelerate the implementation of the Recovery Plan contained in the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, inter alia through a substantial increase in financial flows, especially concessional flows, to Africa, particularly to sub-Saharan countries, through measures for an increase in Africa's export earnings and a reduction in the adverse impact on African economies of fluctuations in those earnings and through measures to limit and reduce the burden that external debt imposes on African recovery, reform and development.

4. *Calls upon* Member States to increase their assistance to the countries of Africa in order to enable them to initiate and implement the necessary structural changes required to hasten their economic development.

5. *Recommends* that the focus of assistance of Member States and the international community should continue to be on the sector of agriculture in order to enable the countries of Africa to achieve self-sufficiency as soon as possible.

6. *Urges* the developed countries and international financial institutions to give special attention to alleviating the extreme debt burden of the African States.

7. *Requests* the Secretary General to follow up this resolution and to submit a report to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.29/19-P
ON
THE QUESTION OF THE COMORIAN ISLAND OF MAYOTTE

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9 to 14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August 1990),

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference on the question of the Comorian Island of Mayotte, affirming that the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros is composed of four Islands: Grande-Comore, Mayotte, Anjouan,and Moheli;

Bearing in mind the pledges made by France on the eve of the referendum for self-determination of 22 December 1974 held in the Comoros, to respect the territorial integrity of the Archipelago on its accession to independence;

Also bearing in mind the readiness expressed by the President of France during his visit to Moroni on 13-14 June 1990, to seek just solution to the problem;

Considering that the separation of the Island of Mayotte from the other Comorian Islands constitutes a grave violation of the territorial integrity of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros, and a serious handicap to the harmonious economic development of that country;

Considering on the one hand the slow evolution of the Mayotte question and on the other hand the readiness of the new Comoron Government to start talks in which the Mohori leaders would participate together with France and the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros, so as to find a quick solution through dialogue and consultation.

In accordance with the recommendations of the international or regional Organizations;

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1. Reaffirms once again the unity and territorial integrity of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros and its sovereignty over the Comorian Island of Mayotte.

2. Expresses its active solidarity with the Comorian people and supports the Comorian Government in its political and diplomatic efforts to effectively restore the island to its natural entity.

3. Invites the French Government to start decisive negotiations with the Comorian Government and the Mohori leaders.

4. Calls upon the Member States to use their influence with France collectively and individually so as to induce it to accelerate the negotiations with the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros on the basis of the national unity and territorial integrity of that country.

5. Invites the Secretary General to continue his contacts with the French authorities in order to convey to them the deep concern of the OIC over this problem, to follow the developments in this regard in coordination with the Secretaries General of the UN and the OAU and to submit a report thereon to the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference to be held in Dakar, Senegal in January 1991.

RESOLUTION NO. 30/19-P
ON
SUPPORT FOR THE EFFORTS OF SUDAN TO ACHIEVE NATIONAL UNITY, PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT, AS WELL AS SAFEGUARDING ITS IDENTITY AND CULTURAL HERITAGE IN THE FACE OF CURRENT CHALLENGES

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9 to 14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July - 5 August 1990),

Recalling its resolution 33/18-P on supporting the efforts made by Sudan to achieve national unity, peace and development and safeguard its identity and cultural heritage;

Taking Note of the report of the Secretary General contained in document No. ICFM/19-90/PIL/D.16;

Bearing in mind the objectives and principles embodied in the OIC Charter on enhancing Islamic Solidarity among Member States and strengthening their potentials so that they may safeguard their unity, sovereignty, independence and national rights;

Noting that Sudan is exposed to hostile campaigns and designs supported by various foreign circles, primarily Israel aimed at impairing its unity, security, stability and identity;

1. _Reaffirms_ its solidarity with the Government and people of Sudan in facing the hostile foreign designs and defending its unity, territorial integrity and stability.

2. _Expresses_ its profound appreciation to the Member States which support the efforts made by Sudan to protect its unity and territorial integrity.

3. _Expresses_ its thanks to the Secretary General for his valuable report and the contacts he made in this connection.

4. Appeals to all Member States to provide moral and material support to enable Sudan to safeguard its unity, territorial integrity and identity in conformity with the principles embodied in the Charter and resolutions of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference.

5. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 31/19-P
ON THE
SITUATION IN THE HORN OF AFRICA

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram 1411H (31 July - 5 August 1990),

Proceeding from the noble principles and objectives of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the Organization of the Islamic Conference on the situation in the Horn of Africa;

Having taken note of the report of the OIC Secretary General on the situation in the Horn of Africa (ICFM/19-90/PIL/D.17/REV.1);

1. Calls for the pursuance and intensification of efforts currently exerted to enhance understanding and cooperation among the concerned countries of the region and solve existing problems by peaceful means, in the interest of the peoples of the region and of human values.

2. Supports the Somali Democratic Republic in its efforts to safeguard its sovereignty, the unity of its people and its territorial integrity, in order to promote peace and stability in the region of the Horn of Africa.

3. Decides that this item be included in the agenda of the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and requests the Secretary General to follow up the matter and report to the forthcoming Conference.

RESOLUTION NO.32/19-P
ON THE
ESTABLISHMENT OF NUCLEAR WEAPON FREE ZONES IN AFRICA, THE MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9 to 14 Muharram 1411H (31 July to 5 August 1990),

Recognizing that the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in various regions of the world is one of the measures which can most effectively guarantee the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, as well as contribute to the achievement of general and complete disarmament;

Convinced that the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in various regions will serve to protect the States of such regions against the threat or use of Nuclear Weapons;

Recalling that the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly recommended the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia;

Also recalling the resolutions adopted by various Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers on the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia;

Recalling further the resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its 44th Session on Israeli nuclear armament and the nuclear capability of racist South Africa;

Deeply concerned over the threat posed by nuclear capability of South Africa and Israel to the security of the regional states;

Noting the statements made at the highest level by the Governments of South Asian States pledging themselves not to acquire or manufacture nuclear weapons and to devote their nuclear programmes exclusively to the economic and social development of their peoples;

Welcoming the proposal for the conclusion of a bilateral or regional nuclear test ban agreement in South Asia as well as the proposal to convene under the UN auspices a Conference on nuclear non-proliferation in South Asia;

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Bearing in mind the Declaration on Denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organisation of African Unity at its First Ordinary Session held in Cairo from 17 to 21 July 1964;

1. *Notes* the Report of the Secretary General on this subject.

2. *Calls upon* all States, particularly the States of the Regions concerned, to respond positively to the proposals for establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia.

3. *Strongly condemns* the collusion between the Zionist entity and racist South Africa in the development of nuclear weapons which obstructs the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones.

4. *Reaffairms* the determination of Member States to take measures to prevent nuclear proliferation on a non-discriminatory and universal basis.

5. *Welcomes* the decision of the ASEAN States to work towards the realization of South East Asia as a Nuclear Weapon Free Zone.

6. *Requests* all Member States to cooperate at the United Nations and other relevant international fora to promote the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia.

7. *Requests* the Secretary General to follow developments in this regard and report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO. 33/19-P
ON
THE STRENGTHENING OF THE SECURITY OF NON-NUCLEAR WEAPON STATES AGAINST THE THREAT OR USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9 to 14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August 1990),

Deeply concerned at the continuing escalation of the arms race, in particular the nuclear arms race;

Taking into consideration that it is imperative for the international community to develop effective measures to ensure the security of non-nuclear weapon states against the threat or use of nuclear weapons, whatever their origin;

Recognizing that effective measures to protect non-nuclear weapon states against the threat or use of nuclear weapons may positively contribute to the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons;

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, the United Nations General Assembly as well as the decision of the 9th Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held in Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989, on the need for assurances by nuclear powers to non-nuclear weapon states to the effect that the former shall not resort to threat or use of nuclear weapons against them;

Further recalling that the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly had called upon nuclear weapon states to conclude urgently arrangements to assure non-nuclear states against the threat or use of nuclear weapons;

Noting with regret that it has not been possible to hold in-depth negotiations at the Geneva-based Conference on Disarmament on the question of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear weapon states against the threat or use of nuclear weapons;

Noting that the UN General Assembly at its 44th Session has recommended that the Conference on Disarmament should actively pursue negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement to assure non-nuclear weapon states against the threat or use of nuclear weapons, taking into account the widespread support for the conclusion of an International Convention and giving consideration to any other proposal seeking to secure the same objective;

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Expressing deep concern over the threat of use of nuclear weapons against the Islamic States, especially the danger posed by Israel and South Africa against the security of the African and Arab front-line states and the Palestinian people.

1. Notes with satisfaction that within the Conference of Disarmament there is no objection in principle to the conclusion of an international convention to protect non-nuclear weapon States against the threat or use of nuclear weapons, although there are still difficulties to be overcome towards evolving a common approach acceptable to all.

2. Requests the members of the Conference on Disarmament to work urgently towards an agreement on an international convention to assure non-nuclear weapon States against the threat or use of nuclear weapons.

3. Recommends that the Islamic countries should make efforts at all international fora with a view to promoting the above-mentioned objectives aimed at strengthening the security of non-nuclear weapon States against the threat or use of nuclear weapons.

4. Urges all States especially those in possession of nuclear weapons to engage in serious negotiations in all international fora and within the context of the forthcoming Conference of the Parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Underwater, for the early conclusion of a comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.

5. Requests the Secretary General to closely follow developments in this respect and report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.34/19-P
ON
THE DUMPING OF DANGEROUS TOXIC WASTE IN THE ISLAMIC STATES.

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9 to 14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

Considering the serious problems arising from the dumping of dangerous toxic waste in certain Islamic Countries by some industrialized countries;

Deeply concerned at the fact that the dumping of toxic waste endangers human life, marine fauna and the ecosystem in general;

Aware that some Member States are about to sign agreements or make other arrangements with foreign companies from developed countries with the intent purpose of enabling them to dump dangerous toxic waste in their territories.

1. *Affirms* that the dumping of toxic wastes in Member States is a crime against humanity.

2. *Condemns* all multinational corporations which engage in this shameful practice of dumping toxic waste thus seriously endangering life and environment on our planet.

3. *Invites* all Islamic Countries to conduct an intensive campaign to enlighten their respective populations about the devastating effects of toxic waste on human life, fauna and flora.

4. *Calls upon* all States which produce dangerous and toxic waste to take all the measures necessary for treating and recycling this waste in their own countries.

5. *Urges* all the Islamic Countries to ban all the illegal trans-border movements of dangerous and toxic waste, transported without the necessary safeguards and the prior consent of the importing country.

6. *Requests* the Secretary General to follow the developments on this subject and coordinate his efforts in this regard with the United Nations Environment Programme and other fora and to submit a report to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 35/19-P
ON THE
DEVELOPMENTS IN THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION AND STEPS TAKEN FOR GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR THE ISLAMIC STATES

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990)

Guided by the objectives of the OIC Charter as regards consolidation of international peace and security on the basis of justice;

Reaffirming its commitment to the objectives of the United Nations Charter in safeguarding international peace and security;

Considering that the United Nations, pursuant to the provisions of its Charter, has a major role and responsibility in the field of disarmament and promotion of international security;

Noting that the current international situation requires that the principles of disarmament as contained in the United Nations Charter become a fundamental element in any collective effort designed to bring about a truly secure world;

Considering that the protection of mankind against nuclear destruction constitutes at present the utmost priority task of the international community.

Convinced of the need to promote international peace and security founded on the objectives and principles of the United Nations Charter, free from the use or threat of use of force, based also on respect for the territorial integrity and national independence of States, non-interference in their internal affairs, and the right of people living under the yoke of foreign domination and colonialism to self-determination and to counter occupation, aggression, annexation, apartheid and all forms of racial discrimination;

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Convinced also that all peoples of the world have a vital interest in the success of disarmament negotiations and that States have a duty to contribute to the efforts exerted in the disarmament field and are entitled to participate in them on an equal footing with other members;

Recognizing the importance of equitable and verifiable balanced disarmament measures, with a view to guaranteeing the right of each State to security and ensuring that no State or group of States are accorded at any stage privileges denied to others;

Acknowledging that the independence, territorial integrity, security and sovereignty of the non-nuclear weapon State should be ensured through credible guarantees against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

Recognizing that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones constitutes an important disarmament measure, which helps in alleviating tension and achieving security and stability in these zones;

Deeply concerned at the threats posed to peace and security in the Middle East and Africa in view of the possession by Israel and South Africa of nuclear armament capabilities and long-range delivery systems, and at their continued aggressive and expansionist policies against the people of the Middle East and Africa;

Convinced that scientific and technological progress should be used exclusively for peaceful purposes;

Convinced further that outer space is the common heritage of mankind;

Considering that all States have an inalienable right to develop their programmes for peaceful use of nuclear energy for their economic and social development and that all States are entitled to have access to the technology and equipment needed for the peaceful use of nuclear energy;

Recalling the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly - the first Special Session devoted to Disarmament - adopted on 30th June, 1978;

Affirming the close relationship between disarmament and development as emphasized in the Final Document of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, held in 1987;

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Recalling the statements and resolutions on disarmament adopted at the meetings of non-aligned countries;

Also recalling the Final Communiques and resolutions concerning disarmament adopted by the Islamic Conferences;

Recalling the resolutions of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament;

Convinced that a permanent and complete end to nuclear testing by all States is an essential step towards prevention of the qualitative improvement and development of nuclear weapons;

1. Calls for the destruction of all weapons of mass destruction with a view to creating a world free of those weapons and for the intensification of efforts aimed at finding a solution to disarmament issues as a whole, particularly the complete elimination of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons, the demilitarization of space and banning the manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction.

2. Emphasizes the need to conduct negotiations within the framework of the Conference on Disarmament according to the priorities specified in Paragraph 45 of the Plan of Action of the final document of the 1978 UN General Assembly Special Session devoted to disarmament, which are as follows:

> Nuclear Weapons: other weapons of mass destruction, including chemical and conventional weapons.

3. Calls for considering, in view of the importance of universal participation in the work of the Conference on Disarmament that all States participate in it on equal footing.

4. Emphasizes the importance of ensuring the adherence of all States to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT).

5. Urges all Islamic Countries party to the NPT to participate effectively in the forthcoming review conference of the Treaty, and to give their utmost consideration for the achievement of strong security assurances to non-nuclear weapon states against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.

6. Welcomes the initiatives of some Arab States for the establishment of a zone free from all weapons of mass-destruction in the Middle East, within the framework of the United Nations, and calls for an early establishment of such a zone.

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7. Calls upon the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its efforts to come to an early agreement on concluding an international convention providing non-nuclear weapon States with credible guarantees against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.

8. Calls for the early conclusion of a treaty banning all Nuclear tests.

9. Requests the Secretary General to follow up this resolution and to report to the forthcoming Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on its implementation.

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RESOLUTION NO. 36/19-P
ON
CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS TAKING PLACE IN THE WORLD, ESPECIALLY IN EASTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE AND THEIR EFFECTS ON THE ISLAMIC WORLD

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9 to 14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August 1990),

Having taken cognizance of the current developments in East European countries in the political, economic and social fields, and all the internal and external repercussions thereof;

Having considered the memorandum submitted by the delegation of the Arab Republic of Egypt in this regard;

Taking note of the fact that these developments have led to the strengthening of economic relations and interdependence between East and West, and the flow of financial resources to East European countries;

Noting with satisfaction the outcome of these developments, leading to detente in relations between East and West, the end of an era of cold war between the two blocs, and an increasing tendency towards solving regional issues by peaceful means.

Expressing concern over the fact that the process of settling the Arab-Israeli conflict is stumbling and the negative impact on the efforts to settle that issue resulting from current developments due to the settlement of Jewish immigrants in Israel in the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories.

1. Welcomes the free and democratic options of the people of East Europe, and expresses the hope that those options would develop relations between the Islamic World and East European countries, on the basis of mutual respect and interest and provided no changes occur in the positions adopted by East European countries in support of just Arab and Islamic causes.

2. Warns against the perilous consequences of the transfer of Jews and their settlement in the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, and its negative impact on the peace process, all of which increase tension in the Middle East region and threaten international peace and security.

3. Expresses the wish to maintain and promote ties of friendship and cooperation between the Islamic World and East European countries, based on the principle of common interests.

4. Expresses the hope that strengthening economic relations between East and West would not affect the order of priorities in respect of economic cooperation and trade exchange between those countries and Islamic countries, nor have a negative impact on the flow of financial resources extended by the advanced countries, whether Eastern or Western, for financing development efforts in Muslim and Third World countries.

5. Expresses the hope that the States of Eastern and Western Europe and other States would respect the Islamic identity of the Muslim communities and/or minorities living in their countries and their right to practice their religious rites.

6. Requests the Secretary General to prepare a detailed study that would include an analysis of the current situation of Central and Eastern Europe and the changes occurring there from the political, economic and social angles and their effect on human rights and freedom of worship; and also to assess the effect of such developments on the Islamic Ummah and to draw up an effective Islamic strategy for dealing with such changes and report thereon to the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO.37/19-P
ON THE
RIGHT OF USE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9 to 14 Muharram 1411H, corresponding to 31 July to 5 August 1990,

Recalling the historical contribution of Islamic civilization to the promotion and enrichment of human civilization and its development;

Realizing the need to maintain the continuity of this effective contribution to the human civilization, and react therewith, in a give and take process so as to ensure an acceptable level of life on the basis of mutual understanding between nations and peoples founded on principles, tolerance, peaceful cooperation, equal opportunities and friendship;

Proceeding from the inalienable right of people to development, and convinced that the achievement of development and progress in the economic, social and cultural fields requires the use, as widely as possible, of science and technology to meet the requirements of development;

Realizing that science and technology are the products of integrated human endeavours, whose achievements should serve the interests of all men;

1. *AFFIRMS* the inalienable right of the Islamic Ummah to development and to the use of science and technology to achieve it in the social, economic and cultural fields, in favour of the Muslim communities and all mankind;

2. *CONDEMNS* the policies and practices applied by a State or a group of States aimed at impeding the scientific and technological development of the Islamic countries, as hostile acts incompatible with the legitimate right of all nations and peoples to enjoy an appropriate and satisfactory modern life in the interest of peace, security and stability in the world;

3. *INVITES* the industrialized nations to facilitate the transfer of technology to the developing countries and remove all impediments thereto;

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4. INVITES the Islamic States to strengthen within the framework of the Standing Committee of the OIC on Science and Technology their cooperation in the fields of science and technology;

5. RECOMMENDS that Islamic States consult each other on joint measures to be taken in respect of a State or group of States imposing restrictions on the transfer of technology to the developing countries;

6. REQUESTS the Secretary General to report to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the stand of industrial nations vis-a- vis the right of the developing countries to acquire science and technology for development and progress.

RESOLUTION NO. 38/19-P
ON
REPARATIONS FOR COLONIALISM AND THE AFTER-EFFECTS OF WAR

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt from 9-14 Muharram 1411H (31 July to 5 August 1990),

Recalling its Resolution No. 29/14 of December 1983 on reparations for the after-effects of wars particularly mines;

Referring to Resolution No. 32 of the 5th Summit Conference of Non-Aligned States held in Colombo from 16 to 19 August 1976 concerning after-effects of wars;

Also referring to the Declaration of the 9th Summit Conference of Non-Aligned States held in Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989 on reparations for the period of colonialism.

Also recalling the resolutions of the UN General Assembly and other relevant UN organs on the remnants of war including mines;

Further recalling the historical precedents on reparations for the damage caused by occupation, war and their sequels, particularly those of the two world wars;

Recognizing that the existence of physical remnants of the war, including mines, in the territories of developing countries seriously impedes the development efforts of these countries and causes a loss of life and property;

Convinced that responsibility for removing the remnants of wars should fall on the countries that had laid them;

Recognizing that poverty and the obstacles to economic and social development in the developing countries are due primarily to the exhaustion of those countries'

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economic and human resources by the States which had colonized them;

Also convinced that the effective solution to the problems caused to the developing countries by colonialism, occupation or settlement lies in the commitment of former colonial powers to shoulder the responsibility of compensating for the losses suffered by those countries;

Further convinced that reparations for colonialism are the least that former colonial powers can do to rehabilitate the peoples of the countries they had colonized;

Further convinced that the peoples of the World have a firm desire to end all forms of colonialism;

1. *Affirms* its condemnation of colonialism in all its forms as an act of aggression which violates all international conventions and principles of international law.

2. *Recognizes* that the effects of colonialism have impeded economic and social development plans and programmes in the developing countries and are still impeding these countries' development and progress.

3. *Asserts* the right of the developing countries to obtain fair compensation for the human and material losses they have suffered as a result of colonialism.

4. *Asserts* the right of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah for reparations for all the human and material losses it has sustained as a result of the period of Italian invasion and colonization of the Libyan territories.

5. *Calls upon* all past and present colonialist powers to shoulder their responsibilities and make reparations for all the economic, social and cultural consequences of their occupation of developing countries.

6. *Asserts* the right of the developing countries to recover their cultural property which was looted during the period of colonialism, including antiquities, masterpieces, manuscripts and historical documents.

7. *Urges* the international community to take effective measures to prevent the recurrence of colonialism and liquidate its after-effects.

RESOLUTION NO. 39/19-P
ON
CONVENING AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE U.N. TO DEFINE TERRORISM AND DISTINGUISH IT FROM PEOPLES' STRUGGLE FOR NATIONAL LIBERATION

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

Committed to the moral and human principles that the O.I.C. Member States believe in, and inspired by their true and tolerant religion; their heritage and tradition which call for the renunciation of all forms of injustice, aggression and criminal acts;

Proceeding from the conviction that there is an international consensus on combatting terrorism in all its forms; putting an end to the evils and causes of terrorism directed against the life and property of innocent people, the violation of the sovereignty of States, and the jeopardizing of the rights of peoples;

Considering the need for drawing clear-cut and agreed upon international criteria, whereby the international community is able to differentiate clearly between terrorism and national struggle for liberation;

Considering the need for international cooperation to draw up an operation whereby terrorism is effectively fought and checked;

Confirming the inalienable right to self-determination and independence for all peoples living under colonial and racist regimes and foreign occupation, and recognizing the legitimacy of their struggle, particularly the struggle of national liberation movements;

Condemning all terrorist acts, including acts perpetrated by States, either directly or indirectly, which spread violence and terrorism and aim at destabilizing countries and societies;

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Denouncing the frantic attempts at obliterating the distinguished differences between terrorism and the legitimate struggle of peoples, in conformity with the principles of international law and the provisions of the Charters of the O.I.C. and the U.N.;

Recalling U.N. General Assembly Resolution 1514 (1960) on granting the right to self-determination and independence to colonised countries and peoples, and U.N. General Assembly Resolution 42/104, adopted on 7 December 1987;

Recalling the Final Communique of the Ninth Conference of the Heads of State and Government of the Non-Aligned Movement, held in Belgrade from 4 to 7 September, 1989;

Recalling Resolution 30/5-P/IS adopted by the Fifth Islamic Summit, and Resolution 30/18-P adopted by the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

1. Reiterates its support for convening an International Conference under the auspices of the United Nations to define terrorism and to distinguish it from the struggle of peoples for national liberation.

2. Commends the efforts made during the Forty-Fourth Session of the U.N. General Assembly regarding the convening of an international Conference.

3. Invites Member States, in their replies to the Questionnaire circulated by the U.N. Secretary General, in keeping with General Assembly Resolution 44/29, to stress the need for convening an International Conference for defining the meaning of terrorism, and for distinguishing terrorism from the struggle of peoples for national liberation. And also calls upon them to exert all the necessary efforts during the Forty-sixth Session of the U.N. General Assembly in support of holding the international Conference as early as possible.

4. Requests the Secretary General to submit a report to the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference, on the implementation of the Resolution.

RESOLUTION NO.40/19-P ON THE STRENGTHENING OF ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY IN COMBATTING HIJACKING

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram 1411H (31 July - 5 August 1990),

Recalling Resolutions 28/12-P, 25/13-P, 22/14-P, 19/15-P, 3/16-P, 35/17-P and 31/18-P on combatting hijacking of aircraft adopted by the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Taking into consideration that the hijacking of aircraft and the anguish caused to innocent passengers is a crime as grave as highway robbery which is prohibited by the Islamic Shariah in accordance with the text of the Holy Quran (Surat Al-Maida/32);

Noting that crimes of hijacking aircraft have continued in spite of all international agreements and conventions prohibiting them and calling for the imposition of more severe sanctions against hijacking;

Deeply concerned at the acts of violence against innocent passengers in addition to the dread, terror and suffering caused to them and to their relatives and the physical and mental torture unjustifiably inflicted on other passengers contrary to the provisions of Islamic Shariah;

Greatly concerned at the hijacking of aircraft of OIC Member States for securing illegitimate objectives;

Aware that the escalating acts of violence associated with the hijacking of aircraft which have gone as far as murdering the innocent constitute a flagrant violation of the precepts of Islam, the religion of all Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, which prohibits the slaying of any one which God has forbidden unless for a just cause;

Conscious of the need for the full observance of international conventions against hijacking;

1. Condemns all forms of international terrorism including the crime of hijacking aircraft and unlawful acts against the safety and security of civil aviation.

2. Calls on Member States to refrain from yielding to the demands of hijackers which constitute a form of extortion contrary to the interests of the peoples and countries of the OIC and to established rules.

3. Calls upon Member States to take all necessary measures to curb such crimes and to inflict the most severe punishments against offenders involved in them or to hand them over to the other States concerned.

4. Calls upon Member States which have not acceded to the Tokyo Convention (1963), The Hague Convention (1970) and the Montreal Convention (1971) on penalties for hijacking and guarantees for the security and safety of civil aviation, to expedite their ratification of and accession to these Conventions and urges the States which have already acceded to these Conventions to strictly and firmly implement their provisions.

5. Calls upon all Member States on whose territories hijacked planes land to exert the utmost efforts to foil the designs of the hijackers in accordance with international rules in this regard and, in cooperation with the country owning the aircraft, to prevent the aircraft from taking off, in accordance with the relevant international agreements.

6. Requests the Member States facing such situations to provide necessary assistance to the passengers, the crew members, the aircraft and the countries owning them, in accordance with the provisions of international agreements.

7. Requests the Secretary General to take the necessary measures for the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO.41/19-P
ON THE
SITUATION IN CYPRUS

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9 - 14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

Reaffirming its previous resolutions on the question of Cyprus which express firm support for the rightful cause of the Turkish Muslim people of Cyprus;

Reaffirming further its support for United Nations Security Council Resolution 649(1990) of 12 March 1990, which was accepted by both sides to the Cyprus problem and reiterating the importance of reaching an early negotiated settlement;

Recalling that in the more than 25 years since the establishment of UNFICYP, it has not been possible to achieve a negotiated settlement of all aspects of the Cyprus problem;

Mindful of the sensitive stage reached in the question of Cyprus;

Expressing its solidarity with the Turkish Muslim community of Cyprus;

1. Supports the principle of the full equality of the two communities that would enable them to live side-by-side in peace, harmony and security without the one having the right to exploit, oppress or threaten the other.

2. Supports the good offices mission of the United Nations Secretary General.

3. Expresses the hope that both parties will work towards freely reaching a mutually acceptable solution by sincerely cooperating on an equal footing with U.N. Secretary General to arrive at an agreement providing for the establishment of a federation that will be bi-communal as regards the constitutional aspects and bi-zonal as regards the territorial aspects in line with the high-level agreements and to reach a settlement safe-guarding its independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and

non-alignment, excluding union in whole or in part with any other country and any form of partition or secession.

4. Calls for the prompt elimination of the serious obstacle that has been posed on the way of meaningful negotiations through the act of one of the parties.

5. Calls on the parties concerned to refrain from actions that increase tension and hostility in the Island and to seek a new relationship based on mutual respect for each other's rights and identities in order to facilitate a negotiated settlement.

6. Urges the Member States of the Islamic Conference to strengthen effective solidarity with the Turkish Muslim community of Cyprus in reaching a just and durable settlement of their problem.

7. Requests the Secretary General of OIC to closely monitor developments in Cyprus and to present a comprehensive report to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.42/19-P
ON
ISLAMIC COMMUNITIES IN NON-OIC MEMBER STATES

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July - 5 August, 1990),

Recalling that Islamic communities living in Non-OIC Member States account for over two thirds of the Islamic Ummah;

Recalling the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, the Resolutions issued by earlier Islamic Conferences and the international conventions and agreements particularly those agreements which call for the observance of Human Rights and political, social, cultural, economic and religious freedoms;

Having taken note of the Report submitted by the Secretary General on Islamic communities in Non- Member States;

1. Urges Member States to pay attention to the problems faced by the Islamic communities living in Non-OIC Member States and do their utmost in approaching these States to make them grant these Islamic communities all their civil and religious rights and treat them with equity in accordance with the international law and criteria relating to human rights and basic freedoms.

2. Expresses its appreciation for the Secretary General's Report on the Islamic communities in Non-Member States, submitted to the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

3. Expresses its satisfaction on the efforts exerted by the General Secretariat for the implementation of the resolutions adopted concerning the Islamic communities in Non-Member States and requests the General Secretariat to continue its efforts.

4. Requests the Secretary General:

a - To convene a meeting of experts to study the situation of Muslim minorities in East European States, the problems they face and their needs; and to present to the forthcoming Islamic Conference a comprehensive strategy needed for dealing with the current developments in those States so as to enable Muslims to maintain their identity, their Islamic traditions and religious practice;

b - To continue to convene meetings and seminars to study the problems faced by Muslim minorities and find the right solutions without prejudice to the sovereignty of their respective countries.

5. Requests the Secretary General to continue monitoring the situation of the Islamic communities and to cooperate with the Islamic associations and institutions for the implementation of the resolutions issued in this respect and to submit a report thereon to the next Islamic Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 43/19-P
ON THE
QUESTION OF MUSLIMS IN SOUTHERN PHILIPPINES

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

Bearing in mind the previous resolutions adopted by the OIC on the question of Muslims in Southern Philippines, particularly resolution 4/4 of the Fourth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Bengazi - Libya from 19-21 Safar 1393H (24-26 March 1973);

Bearing in mind also the final communique issued by the Fifth Islamic Summit expressing in particular the hope that the current negotiations between the Moro National Liberation Front and the Government of Philippines be crowned with success;

Recalling further the Tripoli Agreement signed on 23 December 1976, under the auspices of the OIC, between the Government of the Philippines and the Moro National Liberation Front, the sole legitimate representative of the Muslims of Southern Philippines an agreement which was not implemented by the Government of the Philippines, despite its numerous pledges to respect it in letter and spirit;

Reaffirming the OIC's continued adherence to the provisions of the Tripoli Agreement and continued support for the full implementation of that agreement;

Taking into consideration the outcome of the meetings of the Quadripartite Committee entrusted by the OIC with the follow up of the question of Muslims in Southern Philippines;

Having Noted the report submitted by the Secretary General on the question of Muslims in Southern Philippines;

1. Confirms the resolution adopted by the Islamic Conferences on continued solidarity with the Bangsamoro

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people in their just struggle for the fulfilment of their legitimate aspirations.

2. Expresses deep regret once more for the failure of the Philippines government to honour its commitment to the Moro National Liberation Front and the OIC which represents the collective will of the Islamic Ummah, to fully implement the 1976 Tripoli Agreement in letter and spirit.

3. Invites all parties concerned to implement the Tripoli Agreement in letter and spirit.

4. Reaffirms its readiness to continue to offer every form of assistance - humanitarian, material, financial and political - to the Bangsamoro people and the Moro National Liberation Front to enable them to attain their legitimate aspirations.

5. Decides to increase the membership of the Ministerial Committee set up under resolution 4/4 adopted by the Fourth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Bengazi - Libya - from 19-21 Safar 1393H (24-26 March 1973).

6. Requests the Quadripartite Ministerial committee and the Secretary General to intensify their efforts, including making fresh contacts with the Philippines Government, to ensure full and immediate implementation of the Tripoli Agreement.

7. Pays tribute to the leaders of the Moro National Liberation Front for their unfailing readiness to conduct a constructive dialogue with the Philippines Government, under the auspices of the OIC, in order to arrive at a just and final solution to the question of Muslims in Southern Philippines.

8. Notes with satisfaction the efforts being made by the Secretary General to implement the relevant resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conferences and requests that these efforts be pursued.

9. Requests the Secretary General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 44/19-P
ON THE
PLIGHT OF THE TURKISH MUSLIM MINORITY
IN BULGARIA

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9 to 14 Muharram 1411H (31 July - 5 August 1990),

Having considered the item entitled "The Plight of the Turkish Muslim Minority in Bulgaria",

Recalling its resolutions 30/16-P, 42/17-P and 39/18-P and the Declaration of its extraordinary meeting held in New York on 4 October 1989, the reports of the OIC Contact Group mandated to examine the conditions of the Muslim Minority in Bulgaria, the relevant section of the Final Communique of the Fifth Islamic Summit, as well as the resolutions adopted by the OIC regarding the situation of the Muslim minorities living in non-Muslim countries;

Stressing the inalienable rights of ethnic and religious minorities in non-Muslim countries to enjoy their own culture, to speak and receive education in their own language, to profess and exercise their own religion and to preserve and develop their ethnic, religious and cultural identity;

Noting with appreciation the invaluable support provided by the Islamic community for the rightful and legitimate cause of the Turkish Muslim minority in Bulgaria as well as the commendable efforts of the OIC Contact Group;

Appreciating the stand of the new Bulgarian leadership which condemned and described as a grave mistake the forcible assimilation campaign waged by the Zhivkov regime against the Turkish Muslim Minority and their promises to rectify past mistakes and to redress injustices and grievances.

Taking particular note of the report submitted by the OIC Contact-Group wherein it is stated inter alia:

- that the recent events in Bulgaria not only confirmed the authenticity of the earlier reports of the Contact Group but also fully vindicated its stand on the issue.

- that the declaration adopted by the National Assembly of Bulgaria fully reflects the extent of excesses committed by the previous Bulgarian regime on the Turkish Muslim Minority.

- that the measures announced by the new government in Bulgaria to improve the conditions of the Turkish Muslim Minority are apparently inadequate to justify the conclusion that the conditions of the Muslim minority will improve in the near future or that they are likely to get back all those rights and privileges which they were enjoying.

- that it is too early to say that the new regime in Bulgaria has adopted necessary remedial steps to undo the wrong done to the Turkish Muslim minority during the repressive regime of Zhivkov.

- that it is necessary that all Member States of the OIC avoid drawing any hasty conclusion based on the declaration so far issued by the new government in Bulgaria.

- that the Contact Group is of the view that the recommendations made by it in its first report to the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers should be adhered to and pursued until such time it is felt that the conditions of the Turkish Muslim minority in Bulgaria have taken a positive turn.

- that all efforts of the new government in Bulgaria in this regard should be fully supported and encouraged by all concerned and whatever little has been gained so far in this behalf should be capitalized and consolidated.

- that the Contact Group is of the view that the Muslim minority in Bulgaria should be allowed to play its due role in the present political process of democratization of the country and all necessary measures be adopted in this regard by the new government of Bulgaria.

1. Expresses its full support for the rights of the Turkish Muslim Minority in Bulgaria and its solidarity with their legitimate objective of securing respect for their religious, ethnic and cultural identity.

2. __Regrets that the Turkish Muslim Minority in Bulgaria is still devoid of legal guarantees and practical measures which could ensure full observance of its religious, linguistic and cultural rights.

3. Takes__note of the measures announced so far by the new government in Bulgaria to improve the conditions of the Turkish Muslim minority.

4. Appeals to the Bulgarian government to implement without further delay the measures already announced and to adopt new measures and to provide effective guarantees for the full restoration of the rights of the Turkish Muslim minority in Bulgaria.

5. Takes__note with satisfaction of the dialogue between Turkey and Bulgaria, initiated by the efforts of His Highness Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah the Emir of Kuwait and expresses the hope that it will help to put an end to the sufferings of the Turkish Muslim minority in Bulgaria.

6. Calls_upon all Islamic countries to sustain their invaluable support for the rightful cause of the Turkish Muslim minority in Bulgaria and to encourage the Bulgarian leadership to take and implement all necessary measures concerning the full restoration of the rights of the Turkish Muslim minority.

7. Decides to mandate the OIC Contact Group to continue to monitor closely the situation of the Turkish Muslim minority in Bulgaria and to report to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

8. Requests the Secretary General of the OIC to report to the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the implementation of this Resolution.

9. Decides to remain seized with the question of the Turkish Muslim minority in Bulgaria until it is satisfactorily resolved.

RESOLUTION NO.45/19-P
ON
REFUGEES

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt from 9 to 14 Muharram 1411H, corresponding to 31 July - 5 August 1990,

Recalling all the resolutions adopted by Islamic Conferences on the question of Refugees;

Deeply concerned at the persistent plight of millions of refugees in many parts of the world, most of whom are members of the Islamic community;

Reaffirming the solidarity of Member States with the countries providing asylum to the refugees, and thus assuming immense political, economic and social burdens, in a spirit of Islamic brotherhood and in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Convinced that solidarity is dictated by the principles of brotherhood and the defence of human rights and human dignity, which are deep-rooted in the Islamic heritage and traditions;

Recalling the mandate of the UNHCR in providing protection and adequate care and maintenance to refugees;

Noting with deep concern the shrinking international relief assistance extended to the countries of asylum to help them to continue providing assistance to refugees;

Deeply concerned by the recently announced quantitative reduction by the UNHCR of its assistance programme for the refugees in the Member States of the OIC, in particular those countries which are classified as Least Developed Countries;

Fully convinced that the lasting solution of the refugees problem consists in providing favourable conditions for their return to their homelands in safety and dignity;

Having considered the report of the Secretary General on the question of Muslim refugees;

1- Notes with satisfaction the efforts made by the General Secretariat to implement the resolutions of Islamic Conferences on the question of refugees.

2- Expresses its appreciation to Member States, donor countries, the UNHCR, the U.N. specialized agencies, and other humanitarian institutions for the valuable assistance they extend to refugees in Islamic countries.

3. Expresses also its deep appreciation to countries of asylum for their generous assistance to refugees irrespective of their critical economic situation as well as presence of large number of displaced persons.

4- Expresses its deep concern on the far-reaching repercussions of the presence of millions of refugees in Muslim countries, particularly on these countries security, stability and infrastractures, which adversely affect their economic and social development.

5- Calls on Member States, to coordinate their action at international level with a view to determining the main reasons behind the exodus of refugees to Islamic and other countries and strive, in cooperation with the UNHCR, to enable those refugees to return to their homes whenever circumstances permit.

6- Urges Member States to increase their assistance to the Islamic countries sheltering refugees given the economic and social difficulties caused by the presence of those refugees.

7- Calls on Member States to cooperate with the UNHCR to end the down-ward trend of assistance to refugees and to secure additional resources to alleviate the suffering of those refugees in Islamic countries.

8- Condemns all acts of repression against the refugees including armed attacks on their camps and pressures on the countries sheltering them.

9- Requests the General Secretariat to promote and strengthen cooperation with the UNHCR and other humanitarian bodies with a view to following up the conditions of refugees and increasing the necessary assistance to such refugees.

10. Urges non-Member States from which Muslims escape because of religious or racial oppression, to understand the real causes leading to the exodus of these refugees and seek solutions thereto.

11. Requests the Secretary General to closely cooperate and coordinate with the UNHCR and prepare a report on the situation and needs of the refugees in the most affected Islamic countries as well as their impact on the economic situation, public services and infrastructure, in those countries and to report to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO. 46-19/P
ON THE
COOPERATION BETWEEN THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE AND THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

Having reviewed the report submitted by the Secretary General on the Cooperation between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations Organization;

Having heard the message of the Secretary General of the United Nations Organization;

Recalling Resolutions 14/6-P, 34/12-P, 20/13-P, 28/14-P, 27/15-P, 31/16-P, 43/17-P and 35/18-P adopted at previous Islamic Conferences relating to the consolidation of Cooperation between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations Organization;

Also Recalling Resolution No. 3369 (3rd Session) adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on October 10, 1975, granting Observer status to the OIC at the United Nations;

Also Recalling Resolutions 35/36, 36/23, 73/5, 38/4, 39/7, 40/4, 41/3, 43/2, 44/8 adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations relating to the Cooperation Between the OIC and the United Nations Organization;

Taking into account the wish of the two Organizations to consolidate cooperation between them in the context of their endeavours to find solutions to international problems related to World Peace and Security, Disarmament, Self-determination, Liquidation of Colonialism, the struggle against racism, Human Rights of Individuals and Peoples, and a New World Economic Order Based on Justice and Equality;

Noting with Satisfaction the enhancement of cooperation Between the OIC and the Specialized Agencies and other Organs of the United Nations Organization;

Taking due account of the progress made in the implementation of the Resolutions adopted at the Third Annual Meeting, held in July, 1988 in Geneva, between the OIC and the United Nations and affiliated Agencies; and the encouraging results achieved in the priority areas of cooperation;

Noting that the Coordination Meeting of the focal points of the leading agencies of the OIC and the UN in Geneva in September, 1989 provided an opportunity to evaluate the progress achieved in seven priority fields of cooperation established by the Third Annual Meeting held in Geneva in July, 1988 between the OIC and the UN Secretariats;

Recognizing that the strengthening of cooperation between the OIC and the UN will lead to the attainment of the goals and principles of both Organizations;

1. Takes Note with satisfaction of the report submitted by the OIC Secretariat on cooperation between the OIC and the UN.

2. Notes with satisfaction the report of the Secretary General of the United Nations to the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly (A/44/424), on cooperation between the OIC and the United Nations.

3. Calls on the Secretary General of the OIC to continue to work on broadening the scope of cooperation between the OIC and the United Nations by concluding cooperation agreements, and stepping up the contacts and meetings between the concerned officials of the two organizations.

4. Requests the Secretary General of the OIC to strengthen the mechanism to reinforce the cooperation and coordination between the two Organizations in order to serve their mutual interests in the political, economic, social and cultural fields.

5. Recommends holding a meeting of the focal points of the leading agencies stemming from the OIC and affiliated institutions and the UN system be held in September 1990 to review the progress achieved in the implementation of the Plan of Action adopted by the Coordination Meeting held by the two Organizations in 1989.

6. Further recommends holding the fourth Geneva meeting between the representatives of the Secretariat of the OIC and that of the United Nations System in 1991 at a date and venue to be determined in consultation with the two organizations.

7. *Requests* the OIC Secretariat to ensure that consultative meetings are held, whenever necessary, between OIC and UN representatives on the implementation of projects and follow-up work with the UN General Secretariat.

8. *Also Requests* the OIC Secretary General to promote, in consultation with the UN Secretary General, the holding of sectoral meetings in the priority areas of cooperation, including in the areas of Human Resources Development, Environment and disaster relief, recommended by the 1989 Coordination Meeting.

9. *Further Requests* the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to report thereon to the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO.47/19-P
ON
COOPERATION BETWEEN THE OIC AND INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

Having considered the report submitted by the OIC Secretary General on cooperation between the OIC and international and regional organizations;

Recalling the relevant resolutions adopted by previous OIC Conferences, particularly Resolution 35/18-P adopted by the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Noting that the OIC and the League of Arab States have mutually expressed the desire to consolidate their cooperation;

Realizing that the existing cooperation between the OIC and the OAU can be further developed in the interest of both Organizations;

Taking into consideration that the OIC wishes to continue its efforts to strengthen its cooperation with the Non-Aligned Movement, and other international and regional organizations, within its endeavours to reach solutions for world problems related to international peace and security, disarmament, self-determination, decolonization and anti-racism, the fulfilment of the basic rights of individuals and peoples, and the establishment of a new international economic order on the basis of justice and fairness;

1. *Takes note* with satisfaction of the Secretary General's report on cooperation between the OIC, international and regional organizations.

2. Calls on the OIC Secretary General to continue to work for expanding such cooperation and the current coordination between the OIC and the League of Arab States in the political, economic, cultural and social fields.

3. Calls on the OIC Secretary General to continue to intensify his contacts with the OAU with a view to concluding a cooperation and coordination agreement which is being considered by Member States of both the Organizations to serve their mutual interests.

4. Requests the OIC Secretary General to work for strengthening cooperation and coordination with the Non-Aligned Movement, to serve the mutual interests of both Organizations.

5. Requests the OIC Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to report thereon to the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO.48/19-P
ON
THE INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC COURT OF JUSTICE

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt from 9 - 14 Muharram 1411H (31 July - 5 August 1990),

Recalling Resolution 12/5-P(IS) of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference regarding the establishment of the International Islamic Court of Justice;

Desiring to speed up the establishment of the Court so that it may contribute to the peaceful settlement of disputes among Islamic States;

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on the progress made to date towards the establishment of the Court;

1. *Expresses* its appreciation to the Member States that have ratified the statute of the Court and the addition of a fourth paragraph (d) concerning the Islamic Court of Justice to Article Three of the Charter.

2. *Urges* the Member States that have not yet ratified the Statute of the Court and the amendment of the Charter to complete the ratification procedure and to send their instruments of ratification to the General Secretariat as soon as possible, so that the quorum necessary for the Court to become operational may be attained.

3. *Calls for continued* coordination and consultation between the State of Kuwait and the General Secretariat of the OIC to look for the best ways and means for accelerating the establishment of the Court and the functioning thereof.

4. *Requests* the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.49/19-P
ON THE
CAIRO DECLARATION ON HUMAN RIGHTS
IN ISLAM

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram 1411H (31 July to 5 August 1990),

Keenly aware of the place of mankind in Islam as vicegerent of Allah on Earth;

Recognizing the importance of issuing a Document on Human Rights in Islam that will serve as a guide for Member States in all aspects of life;

Having examined the stages through which the preparation of this draft Document has, so far, passed and the relevant report of the Secretary General;

Having examined the Report of the Meeting of the Committee of Legal Experts held in Tehran from 26 to 28 December, 1989;

1- Agrees to issue the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam which will serve as a general guidance for Member States in the field of human rights.

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ANNEX TO
RES. NO.49/19-P

THE CAIRO DECLARATION
ON
HUMAN RIGHTS IN ISLAM

The Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference,

Reaffirming the civilizing and historical role of the Islamic Ummah which God made the best nation that has given mankind a universal and well-balanced civilization in which harmony is established between this life and the hereafter and knowledge is combined with faith; and the role that this Ummah should play to guide a humanity confused by competing trends and ideologies and to provide solutions to the chronic problems of this materialistic civilization.

Wishing to contribute to the efforts of mankind to assert human rights, to protect man from exploitation and persecution, and to affirm his freedom and right to a dignified life in accordance with the Islamic Shari'ah

Convinced that mankind which has reached an advanced stage in materialistic science is still, and shall remain, in dire need of faith to support its civilization and of a self motivating force to guard its rights;

Believing that fundamental rights and universal freedoms in Islam are an integral part of the Islamic religion and that no one as a matter of principle has the right to suspend them in whole or in part or violate or ignore them in as much as they are binding divine commandments, which are contained in the Revealed Books of God and were sent through the last of His Prophets to complete the preceding divine messages thereby making their observance an act of worship and their neglect or violation an abominable sin, and accordingly every person is individually responsible - and the Ummah collectively responsible - for their safeguard.

Proceeding from the above-mentioned principles,

Declare the following:

ARTICLE I:

(a) All human beings form one family whose members are united by submission to God and descent from Adam. All

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men are equal in terms of basic human dignity and basic obligations and responsibilities, without any discrimination on the grounds of race, colour, language, sex, religious belief, political affiliation, social status or other considerations. True faith is the guarantee for enhancing such dignity along the path to human perfection.

(b) All human beings are God's subjects, and the most loved by Him are those who are most useful to the rest of His subjects, and no one has superiority over another except on the basis of piety and good deeds.

ARTICLE 2:

(a) Life is a God-given gift and the right to life is guaranteed to every human being. It is the duty of individuals, societies and states to protect this right from any violation, and it is prohibited to take away life except for a Shari'ah prescribed reason.

(b) It is forbidden to resort to such means as may result in the genocidal annihilation of mankind.

(c) The preservation of human life throughout the term of time willed by God is a duty prescribed by Shari'ah

(d) Safety from bodily harm is a guaranteed right. It is the duty of the state to safeguard it, and it is prohibited to breach it without a Sharia-prescribed reason.

ARTICLE 3:

(a) In the event of the use of force and in case of armed conflict, it is not permissible to kill non-belligerents such as old man, women and children. The wounded and the sick shall have the right to medical treatment; and prisoners of war shall have the right to be fed, sheltered and clothed. It is prohibited to mutilate dead bodies. It is a duty to exchange prisoners of war and to arrange visits or reunions of the families separated by the circumstances of war.

(b) It is prohibited to fell trees, to damage crops or livestock, and to destroy the enemy's civilian buildings and installations by shelling, blasting or any other means.

ARTICLE 4:

Every human being is entitled to inviolability and the protection of his good name and honour during his life and after his death. The state and society shall protect his remains and burial place.

ARTICLE 5:

(a) The family is the foundation of society, and marriage is the basis of its formation. Men and women have the right to marriage, and no restrictions stemming from race, colour or nationality shall prevent them from enjoying this right.

(b) Society and the State shall remove all obstacles to marriage and shall facilitate marital procedure. They shall ensure family protection and welfare.

ARTICLE 6:

(a) Woman is equal to man in human dignity, and has rights to enjoy as well as duties to perform; she has her own civil entity and financial independence, and the right to retain her name and lineage.

(b) The husband is responsible for the support and welfare of the family.

ARTICLE 7:

(a) As of the moment of birth, every child has rights due from the parents, society and the state to be accorded proper nursing, education and material, hygienic and moral care. Both the fetus and the mother must be protected and accorded special care.

(b) Parents and those in such like capacity have the right to choose the type of education they desire for their children, provided they take into consideration the interest and future of the children in accordance with ethical values and the principles of the Shari'ah

(c) Both parents are entitled to certain rights from their children, and relatives are entitled to rights from

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their kin, in accordance with the tenets of the Shari'ah.

ARTICLE 8:

Every human being has the right to enjoy his legal capacity in terms of both obligation and commitment, should this capacity be lost or impaired, he shall be represented by his guardian.

ARTICLE 9:

(a) The question for knowledge is an obligation and the provision of education is a duty for society and the State. The State shall ensure the availability of ways and means to acquire education and shall guarantee educational diversity in the interest of society so as to enable man to be acquainted with the religion of Islam and the facts of the Universe for the benefit of mankind.

(b) Every human being has the right to receive both religious and worldly education from the various institutions of, education and guidance, including the family,the school, the university, the media, etc., and in such an integrated and balanced manner as to develop his personality, strengthen his faith in God and promote his respect for and defence of both rights and obligations.

ARTICLE 10:

Islam is the religion of unspoiled nature. It is prohibited to exercise any form of compulsion on man or to exploit his poverty or ignorance in order to convert him to another religion or to atheism.

ARTICLE 11:

(a) Human beings are born free, and no one has the right to enslave, humiliate, oppress or exploit them, and there can be no subjugation but to God the Most-High.

(b) Colonialism of all types being one of the most evil forms of enslavement is totally prohibited. Peoples suffering from colonialism have the full right to freedom and self-determination. It is the duty of all States and peoples to support the struggle of colonized peoples for the liquidation of all forms of colonialism and occupation, and all States and peoples have the right to preserve their independent identity and exercise control over their wealth and natural resources.

ARTICLE 12:

Every man shall have the right, within the framework of Shari'ah, to free movement and to select his place of residence whether inside or outside his country and if persecuted, is entitled to seek asylum in another country. The country of refuge shall ensure his protection until he reaches safety, unless asylum is motivated by an act which Shari'ah regards as a crime.

ARTICLE 13:

Work is a right guaranteed by the State and Society for each person able to work. Everyone shall be free to choose the work that suits him best and which serves his interests and those of society. The employee shall have the right to safety and security as well as to all other social guarantees. He may neither be assigned work beyond his capacity nor be subjected to compulsion or exploited or harmed in any way. He shall be entitled - without any discrimination between males and females - to fair wages for his work without delay, as well as to the holidays allowances and promotions which he deserves. For his part, he shall be required to be dedicated and meticulous in his work. Should workers and employers disagree on any matter, the State shall intervene to settle the dispute and have the grievances redressed, the rights confirmed and justice enforced without bias.

ARTICLE 14:

Everyone shall have the right to legitimate gains without monopolization, deceit or harm to oneself or to others. Usury (riba) is absolutely prohibited.

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ARTICLE 15

(a) Everyone shall have the right to own property acquired in a legitimate way, and shall be entitled to the rights of ownership, without prejudice to oneself, others or to society in general. Expropriation is not permissible except for the requirements of public interest and upon payment of immediate and fair compensation.

(b) Confiscation and seizure of property is prohibited except for a necessity dictated by law.

ARTICLE 16:

Everyone shall have the right to enjoy the fruits of his scientific, literary, artistic or technical production and the right to protect the moral and material interests stemming therefrom, provided that such production is not contrary to the principles of Shari'ah.

ARTICLE 17:

(a) Everyone shall have the right to live in a clean environment, away from vice and moral corruption, an environment that would foster his self-development and it is incumbent upon the State and society in general to afford that right.

(b) Everyone shall have the right to medical and social care, and to all public amenities provided by society and the State within the limits of their available resources.

(c) The State shall ensure the right of the individual to a decent living which will enable him to meet all is requirements and those of his dependents, including food, clothing, housing, education , medical care and all other basic needs.

ARTICLE 18:

(a) Everyone shall have the right to live in security for himself, his religion, his dependents, his honour and his property.

(b) Everyone shall have the right to privacy in the conduct of his private affairs, in his home, among his family, with regard to his property and his relationships. It is not permitted to spy on him, to place him under surveillance or to besmirch his good name. The State shall protect him from arbitrary interference.

(c) A private residence is inviolable in all cases. It will not be entered without permission from its inhabitants or in any unlawful manner, nor shall it be demolished or confiscated and its dwellers evicted.

ARTICLE 19:

(a) All individuals are equal before the law, without distinction between the ruler and the ruled.

(b) The right to resort to justice is guaranteed to everyone.

(c) Liability is in essence personal.

(d) There shall be no crime or punishment except as provided for in the Shari'ah

(e) A defendant is innocent until his guilt is proven in a fair trial in which he shall be given all the guarantees of defence.

ARTICLE 20:

It is not permitted without legitimate reason to arrest an individual, or restrict his freedom, to exile or to punish him. It is not permitted to subject him to physical or psychological torture or to any form of humiliation, cruelty or indignity. Nor is it permitted to subject an individual to medical or scientific experimentation without his consent or at the risk of his health or of his life. Nor is it permitted to promulgate emergency laws that would provide executive authority for such actions.

ARTICLE 21:

Taking hostages under any form or for any purpose is expressly forbidden.

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ARTICLE 22:

(a) Everyone shall have the right to express his opinion freely in such manner as would not be contrary to the principles of the Shari'ah.

(b) Everyone shall have the right to advocate what is right, and propagate what is good, and warn against what is wrong and evil according to the norms of Islamic Shari'ah

(c) Information is a vital necessity to society. It may not be exploited or misused in such a way as may violate sanctities and the dignity of Prophets, undermine moral and ethical values or disintegrate, corrupt or harm society or weaken its faith.

(d) It is not permitted to arouse nationalistic or doctrinal hatred or to do anything that may be an incitement to any form or racial discrimination.

ARTICLE 23:

(a) Authority is a trust; and abuse or malicious exploitation thereof is absolutely prohibited, so that fundamental human rights may be guaranteed.

(b) Everyone shall have the right to participate, directly or indirectly in the administration of his country's public affairs. He shall also have the right to assume public office in accordance with the provisions of Shari'ah.

ARTICLE 24:

All the rights and freedoms stipulated in this Declaration are subject to the Islamic Shari'ah.

ARTICLE 25:

The Islamic Shari'ah is the only source of reference for the explanation or clarification of any of the articles of this Declaration.

Cairo, 14 Muharram 1411H
5 August 1990

RESOLUTION NO. 50/19-P
ON
THE STATUS OF SIGNING AND RATIFICATION OF THE AGREEMENTS CONCLUDED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE OIC.

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt from 9 - 14 Muharram 1411H (31 July - 5 August 1990),

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on the status of signing and ratification of the agreements concluded under the auspices of OIC;

Noting that all the conditions required for the coming into effect of these Agreements are not yet fulfilled;

Realizing the importance of expediting the signing and ratification, by all Member States, of these agreements for strenthening the role of the OIC and facilitate its functioning and diversify the fields of cooperation among Member Sates;

1. *Urges* all Member States which have not yet signed or ratified these agreements to take early action thereto.

2. *Entrusts* the General Secretariat with the task of following up this matter with Member States and of submitting a report on it to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO.51/19-P
ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF DECISIONS OF THE FIRST ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS OF INFORMATION

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9 to 14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August 1990),

Having taken cognizance, through the Report of the Secretary General of the report and measures taken by the Follow up Ministerial Committee of the First Islamic Conference of Ministers of Information;

Recalling Resolution No.43/18-P of the 18th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers regarding the decisions taken by the First Islamic Conference of Ministers of Information;

Having taken cognizance of the Recommendations of the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs at its Third Session held in Dakar from 14 to 16 June 1990 under the Chairmanship of H.E. Mr. Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal and Chairman of the said Committee;

Expressing its deep appreciation to the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for having hosted the Meeting of the Follow up Committee of the First Islamic Conference of Ministers of Information;

1. *Pays tribute* to H.E. Mr. Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal and Chairman of the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs for the enlightened directives he has given in order to facilitate the activities of the Follow-up Committee as well as the work of the Experts Groups set up by the First Islamic Conference of Ministers of Information.

2. *Reiterates* the recommendations of the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs at its Third Session held in Dakar, in June 1990, relative to the decisions of the First Islamic Conference of Ministers of Information and to the follow up of those decisions.

3. *Supports* the decisions of the First Islamic Conference of Ministers of Information and the measures taken by the Follow up Ministerial Committee for their implementation.

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4. *Invites* the General Secretariat and the specialized institutions concerned, in cooperation with Member States, to take all necessary measures to implement these decisions, in compliance with the recommendations of the Third Session of the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs.

5. *Urges* the Member States to extend all necessary assistance to the OIC General Secretariat and specialized institutions concerned in carrying out the above duties.

6. *Appreciates* the efforts of the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Sultanate of Oman in drawing up a Preliminary Draft Code of Conduct of Islamic Information which will be submitted, after consideration by an Expert Group, for adoption by the Second Session of the Islamic Conference of Ministers of Information.

7. *Notes* with satisfaction the offer of the Arab Republic of Egypt to host the Second Meeting of the Islamic Conference of Ministers of Information, in Cairo, by the end of 1990.

8. *Requests* the Secretary General and the specialized institutions concerned to ensure the follow up of the implementation of this resolution and report thereon to the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs and to the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO.52/19-P
ON THE
INFORMATION PLAN

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9 to 14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July - 5 August 1990),

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on the implementation of the 1989 Programme of Action drawn from the OIC Information Plan;

Recalling Resolution Nos. 10/4-P (IS) and 1/5-P(IS) of the Fourth and Fifth Islamic Summits, the recommendations made by the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs at its First and Second Sessions, and the resolutions Nos. 44/11-P, 39/12-P, 30/14-P, 28/15-P, 33/16-P and 48/17-P of the 11th, 12th, 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers regarding the Information Plan of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference;

Recalling the resolution No.44/18-P of the 18th ICFM approving the 1989 Programme of Action and requesting the Secretary General to make a report on its implementation to the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs and to the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Recalling the commitments of Member States to provide themselves, through mutual cooperation, with an appropriate communication network in order to reduce the imbalance of information flow in the world, and with a specific information system in order to assert their national and cultural identities and to counter the hostile campaigns directed against their peoples and their sublime religion;

Having taken cognizance of the recommendations of the Third Session of the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs held from 14 to 16 June 1990, in Dakar, under the Chairmanship of H.E. Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal and Chairman of the said Committee.

1. Reiterates the recommendations of the Third Session of the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs relating to the financing and execution of the Information Plan and invites the Secretary General, as far as it is concerned, to take all necessary steps to ensure their implementation.

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2. Reaffirms the pressing necessity for the active support and effective participation of Member States in the implementation of the Information Plan to ensure its success.

3. Addresses an appeal to Member States:

a) to assume, individually or collectively, the cost of execution for some operations of the Information Plan;

b) to settle the arrears of contributions owed to the budget of the General Secretariat so as to enable it to make up for the delay recorded in the implementation of the Plan because of arrears.

4. Approves the 1990 Programme of Action submitted by the General Secretariat and drawn from the Information Plan; this programme shall be executed in accordance with the recommendations of the Third Session of the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs under the following financing conditions:

- $500,000 from mandatory contributions paid by Member States and
- $500,000 from voluntary contributions and donations.

5. Addresses an appeal to Member States to pay all contributions and to extend all the assistance necessary for implementing this Programme of Action.

6. Reiterates the need for Member States to strengthen cooperation among their services, structures and organs of information, this being the only way to combine their efforts and unify their human, material and financial resources with a view to enabling the Islamic Ummah to have credible information, constantly in tune with world events and capable of effectively defending its religion, its interests and its stands.

7. Invites the Secretary General to implement this resolution and to make a report to the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs, to the Islamic Conference of Ministers of Information and to the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

ANNEX IV

Report and resolutions on economic and social affairs

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REPORT OF THE
ECONOMIC AFFAIRS COMMITTEE OF
THE NINETEENTH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN
MINISTERS HELD IN CAIRO,
ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT
FROM 9 TO 13 MUHARRAM, 1411H
(31 JULY TO 5 AUGUST 1990)

The Economic Affairs Committee of the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held its working session from 9 - 12 Muharram 1411H (July 31 to August 3, 1990),

2. The meeting unanimously elected H.E. Ambassador Saad El-Fararagy, Head of the delegation of the Arab Republic of Egypt as the Chairman of the Committee. The Chairman, at the outset, welcomed the participants and expressed his sincere thanks and appreciation to all the delegates for electing him the Chairman of the Committee. He added that although the responsibility was great but with the brotherly cooperation and mutual understanding of the distinguished delegates, the deliberations of the Committee would be crowned with success.

3. With a view to facilitating the work of the Committee, the Chairman suggested a work programme which was agreed to by all the delegates. This, according to him, would ensure the successful completion of the task assigned to it by the Honourable Foreign Ministers on time.

4. The Committee elected the other members of the bureau as follows:

Republic of Senegal, Republic of Turkey and the
State of Palestine as Vice Chairmen.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia as Rapporteur.

5. The Committee also formed a Drafting Committee comprising of the following Member States:

Chairman : Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Members : - Republic of Senegal
- Republic of Uganda
- Peoples Republic of Bangladesh
- Republic of Turkey
- State of Kuwait
- Kingdom of Morocco

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- The Committee also decided that any Member State wishing to join the Drafting Committee would be welcomed.

6. The Member States attending the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers participated in the sessions of the Economic Affairs Committee.

7. Besides the General Secretariat, the representatives of the following Subsidiary Organs, Specialized and Affiliated Institutions of the Organisation of Islamic Conference participated in the Economic Affairs Committee:

i) Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries, Ankara.

ii) Islamic Centre for Technical and Vocational Training and Research, Dhaka.

iii) Islamic Centre for Development of Trade, Casablanca.

iv) Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development, 'Jeddah

v) Islamic Development Bank, Jeddah.

vi) Islamic Shipowners Association, Jeddah.

8. H.E. Mr. Ousman N.R. Othman, Assistant Secretary General (Economic Affairs, Science and Technology) made a brief statement congratulating H.E. Ambassador Saad El-Fararagy on his election as Chairman of the Economic Affairs Committee and said he was sure that the Chairman's experience and leadership qualities would greatly contribute to the success of the deliberations of the meeting. He also welcomed the delegates and participants to the meeting. The Assistant Secretary General expressed his profound gratitude and thanks for the traditional warm welcome and generous hospitality offered by the Government and brotherly people of the Arab Republic of Egypt. He made a brief introduction of the items of the Agenda of the Committee and then requested Mr. A.K.M. Farooq, Director (Economic Affairs) of the OIC to present the Secretary General's Report on each agenda item of this Committee except the new ones which were to be presented by the delegates of the respective Member States. Mr. Abdallah Hersi, Acting Director (Science and Technology) would assist him in this respect. He concluded his statement by expressing his fervent wish for the success of the deliberations of the Committee which would further contribute to the solidarity and strengthening of the Islamic Ummah.

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9. The Economic Committee deliberated on Items from 54 to 65 of the agenda of the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers which were assigned to it for consideration and for formulation of appropriate resolutions.

10. Mr. A.K.M. Farooq, Director (Economic Affairs) presented the Report of the Secretary General on each of the agenda items of the Economic Affairs Committee except item Nos. 55, 61 and 63 which were presented by the delegates of the respective Member States. In his presentation, the Director gave a short resume in the form of information on each agenda item stressing the need for close cooperation among Islamic countries in the backdrop of the current critical international economic situation. He also apprised the Committee on the various on-going activities under the auspices of the COMCEC for implementation of the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic Cooperation Among Member States of OIC.

11. At the conclusion of the deliberations on each items of the Agenda, the Committee adopted appropriate resolutions.

12. While adopting Resolutions, the Committee made the following observations on some of the agenda items:

i) The agenda item No.55 on "The effects of the establishment of the Single European Market on the Islamic States", was proposed by the delegation of the Arab Republic of Egypt. After detailed discussions on this issue, the Committee was of the opinion that the establishment of a single European Market will undoubtedly have an impact on the Islamic countries in trade, investments, as well as in manpower exports. The Committee, among others, felt the necessity of detailed and periodic in-depth studies by relevant OIC organs on economic and social repercussions of the establishment of the Unified European Market on the Islamic World and came up with ideas to overcome the difficulties that may arise therefrom, including the possibility of setting up an Islamic Common Market or any appropriate form of economic integration among Member States and submit an initial report to the Sixth Islamic Summit to be held in Dakar, Senegal in 1990.

ii) Regarding Agenda item No.56 on the activities under the auspices of the COMCEC, the Committee felt the need for the creation of new strategies within the existing Plan of Action and recommended that the Sixth Islamic Summit to be held in Dakar, Senegal in 1991, to issue new mandate for the COMCEC to that effect, taking into account the overwhelming economic changes taking place in the World since 1981 and their possible effects on the economies of the Islamic States.

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iii) As for Agenda item No. 62 on "Foreign Debt of Africa", the Committee expressed deep concern at the negative social effects resulting from the compulsory implementation of the structural readjustment programmes linked to the heavy debt burden on the African Member States.

iv) As regards Agenda item No. 61, entitled "the Question of Antarctica", proposed by Malaysia, the Committee stressed the need for an International Regime for the comprehensive environmental protection and conservation of the continent, negotiated by all members of the international community.

v) Upon the proposals of the delegation of Guinea and Sierra Leone, a new Agenda item No. 63, on "Assistance to Liberian refugees living in the Republics of Guinea and Sierra Leone", was included. The Committee, expressing deep concern at the influx of Liberian refugees to neighbouring Guinea and Sierra Leone, adopted a resolution urging the Member States to extend all possible assistance to these brotherly countries.

vi) During the discussions on the Agenda item No. 65 on "Drug Abuse and Control of Narcotics", the delegation of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia presented a comprehensive paper highlighting the Kingdom's efforts in combating the drug abuse and the illicit use of narcotics and also proposed some measures in this direction. The delegation of the Arab Republic of Egypt also suggested for adopting a few remedial measures on drug abuse and control of narcotics.

- The Committee, while discussing the above proposals along with the report of the Secretary General on this subject, expressed deep concern and adopted a comprehensive resolution unanimously.

13. At the conclusion of its work, the Committee expressed its deep gratitude and sincere thanks to H.E. President Mohamed Hosni Mubarak of the Arab Republic of Egypt, for his keen interest and abiding commitment in the activities of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and to the Government and the people of the Arab Republic of Egypt for the warm welcome and traditional hospitality extended to the delegations

14. The Committee held its sessions in an atmosphere of understanding, cooperation, sincere Islamic brotherhood and cordiality.

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15. The Committee lauded the Chairman for the efficient manner in which he presided over the sessions and for his contributions in guiding its deliberations. It also thanked the Vice-Chairmen for their positive contributions to the work of the Committee, and to the Rapporteur for preparing this report.

16. The Committee expressed its deep appreciation to the General Secretariat and all supporting and technical staff for the preparatory work and their untiring efforts and assistance during the work of the Committee.

Chairman
Economic Affairs Committee
August 3, 1990

RESOLUTIONS
ON
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS
ADOPTED BY
THE NINETEENTH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS
(SESSION OF PEACE, INTERDEPENDENCE AND DEVELOPMENT)
HELD IN CAIRO, ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT
9 TO 14 MUHARRAM, 1411H
(31 JULY TO 5 AUGUST, 1990)

RESOLUTION NO. 1/19-E
ON
ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF THE ISLAMIC WORLD

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9 to 14 Muharram 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

Recalling Resolution No.1/18-E of the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers which expressed deep concern at the continued and escalating International economic crisis in recent years which has adversely affected the developing countries in general, and the least developed countries, in particular, causing disequilibrium and imbalance in the structure of the world economy;

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General and the studies of the Ankara and Casablanca Centers on this subject;

Recalling UN General Assembly Resolution No.43/182 and 44/169 on the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade;

Taking Cognizance of the new economic configurations emerging at the global level particularly from the creation of a single European Market in 1992 as well as developments in Eastern Europe and the implications of these developments for the Islamic States;

Expressing deep concern at the lack of progress towards redressing the imbalances in the present international economic relations and the establishment of the New International Economic Order (NIEO), due to the reluctance of developed countries;

Noting with concern the adverse effect of these policies on the growth rates of the developing countries which remain not only significantly below the minimum necessary for their development, but have also reduced their per capita income;

Noting with profound concern the unsatisfactory progress towards the implementation of the SNPA for the least developed countries;

Expressing deep appreciation for the efforts made by the developing countries towards adjustments in the face of acute external difficulties, and further noting the steps taken by the Organisation of the Islamic Conference to consolidate economic and commercial cooperation in the spirit of Islamic solidarity which constitute an important element of cooperation among developing countries, in conformity with the principles of collective self-reliance;

Noting with profound concern that some developed countries have pursued policies which, negatively affect the

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international economic environment, triggering a downward pressure on the demand for and price of developing countries'products and aggravating the latters' problems, have impaired the growth process in the world economy in general and in the economies of the OIC Member States in particular;

Taking note of the recommendations of the 15th Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Welcoming the outcome of the Summit Meeting of the Group-15, held in Kuala Lumpur in June 1990;

Emphasizing the need for keeping under constant and close review the current world economic situation and all international economic negotiations;

1- Emphasizes that the efforts being undertaken by the developing countries to foster sustained economic growth, although important, cannot succeed in reactivating growth and development without a favourable international economic environment.

2- Expresses deep concern at the decline in external-financial resources available to developing countries for development.

3- Calls upon the developed countries and International Financial Institutions to take urgent and effective steps to alleviate the crushing burden of external debt of Islamic States.

4- Calls on Member States to participate actively in the preparation for the International Development Strategy for the Fourth U.N.Development Decade.

5- Recommends that, in a rapidly changing and increasingly interdependent world, the Member States should reactivate and reinvigorate international economic negotiations within the framework of the U.N., and other international institutions and calls upon the Member States to adopt a constructve approach towards this end.

6- Also recommends that there should be immediate consideration of the issues of transfer of resources and solution to the problem, debts, trade, money and finance by all international fora.

7- Calls upon the developed countries to take immediate necessary measures, pending the start of global negotiations, aimed at developing a pattern of dealings between the developed and developing countries in order to ensure accelerated joint development.

8- Stresses the importance of increasing the Official Development Assistance (ODA) granted by the developed countries in favour of developing countries in general, and the least developed countries in particular.

9- Notes with satisfaction that, despite the sharp drop in oil revenues in recent years, the Islamic donor countries still provide significant external aid and that the amount of aid distributed to the least developed countries exceedPA recommendations of 0.15 per cent.

10- Entrusts the General Secretariat and the Ankara and Casablanca Centres to closely monitor and report to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers the important development in East-West relations and on the decision to have a single European Market in Europe by the end of 1992 and its impact on the Islamic countries.

11- Urges the Member States to continue to pursue their efforts for the implementation of the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic Cooperation among Member States in a manner which would ensure at least a modicum of complementarity of their economies.

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RESOLUTION NO.2/19-E
ON
THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS IN THE ISLAMIC WORLD INCLUDING THE ISRAELI PRACTICES AND THEIR EFFECTS ON THE ENVIRONMENT IN THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram 1411H [31 July to 5 August 1990],

A. The Environmental problems in the Islamic World.

Recalling Resolution 1/18-E[B] of the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on this subject;

Stressing the right of all human being to enjoy a healthy and non-polluted environment, as a basic human right;

Emphasizing the right of States to protect their environment from harmful activities, and to cooperate among themselves to that end;

Nothing with concern that the condition of environment has reached a stage that requires taking effective measures to stop its deterioration;

Emphasizing the importance of discussing, on a broad global basis, all measures pertaining to climatic affairs, and, equally, the importance of the participation of developing countries in scientific discussions pertaining thereto;

Noting with satisfaction the coming into effect of the Vienna Treaty for the Protection of the Ozone Layer as of September 1988 and the Montreal Protocol on Ozone-Depleting Materials as of January 1989; and welcoming the Helsinki Declaration on the Protection of the Ozone Layer which was adopted in March 1989;

Stressing the need for closely and constantly monitoring the global environmental situation and all relevant activities;

Taking note of the recommendations of the Fifteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs on this item;

Expressing its deep concern over the devastating effects of Greenhouse Gases which are producing changes in the global climate, together with biological, economic and social disintegration, thereby making it more difficult for all countries of the world to achieve their development objectives; a situation which calls for scientific and technological cooperation at the international level, with a view to protecting the environment against the perilous effect of global climatic changes;

Also expressing its deep concern over the devastating effects of dangerous toxic wastes on the human kind and environment;

Strongly condemning the attempts by developed countries to export their dangerous wastes for dumping in developing countries and appealing to Member States to sign the Basel Agreement on Dangerous Wastes;

Guided by the principles of Islam which enjoins the Muslim peoples to safeguard the bounties that Allah has granted them on Earth;

Inspired by the working paper submitted by the Arab Republic of Egypt to the Conference on Islamic Cooperation and the relationship between development and environment [ICFM/19-90/EC/D.1.]

1- _Calls_ for urgent collective efforts to check and reverse the increasing environmental degradation caused by human activities, which threatens life sustaining eco-system and can undermine the health, well-being, development, prospects and the very survival of life on the planet.

2- _Reaffirms_ the determination of the Member States to work for the strengthening of international cooperation with a view to seeking solutions to global environmental problems.

3- _Urges_ all Member States to effectively participate in all international meetings on environment protection; to cooperate and coordinate inter se with respect to the exchange of scientific, technical and other relevant information.

4- _Appeals_ to the Member States to incorporate environmental considerations in their developmental policies and to design appropriate eco-systems for that purpose.

5- _Calls upon_ the Member States to establish Central National Mechanisms, or support those already existing, and enable them to mobilize the national institutional resources needed for implementing national programmes for environment protection and monitoring the progress made in undertaken related activities.

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6- Further calls upon all Member States to encourage public participation in, and support to, activities related to environment management, by means of providing data and information on environment issues and promoting environment-oriented public awareness programmes.

7- Expresses its satisfaction over the fruitful cooperation now existing between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations Environment Programme; and calls for the intensification of this cooperation. It urges Member States to benefit from the work of the Conference held in Cairo in December 1989, in cooperation between the Arab Republic of Egypt and the United Nations Environment Programme, on the implications of the depletion of the Ozone Layer on environmental conditions in Islamic countries.

8- Calls on Member States to support scientific research programme in the field of investment oriented development, in particular as regards clean technology and the search for inexpensive and practical substitutes for polluted technology and to cooperate in the manufacture of pollution control equipment and the harnessing and utilization of the potentialities of Islamic States.

9- Calls for the dissemination of pilot experiments in the application of environmental development of the Islamic States and the use of the latter's available expertise in this regard, whether bilateral or through the exchange of expertise programme, taking into account that some Islamic States have considerable experience in some fields of environmental development.

10- Requests Member States to promote coordination and cooperation among environment monitoring networks and coastal control posts and all other environment protection organs in Islamic States.

11- Expresses solidarity with the Libyan Jamahiriya concerning its position on the question of the mine-fields remaining in its territory from World War II, their grave effect on environment and the accidents and grievous damages they caused to thousands of its citizens. Also appeals to Member States to stand in solidarity with the Jamahriya in its efforts to overcome this problem and its right to demand compensation for such damages and that the countries responsible for the mine danger finance mine-hunting operations and produce mine fields maps to the Libyan authorities concerned.

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12- *Urges* all Member States to effectively participate in the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development due to be held in June 1992, and in the preparatory meetings for that Conference; also urges all Member States to participate in the activities of the International Governmental Task Force on Climatic Change which is commissioned to prepare an international treaty on climatic change by 1992.

13- *Requests* the Secretary General to submit a report on the environmental problems in the Islamic world to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

B. *The Israeli practices and their effects on the environment in the occupied Palestinian territories*.

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference;

Having taken cognizance of the report of the Secretary General in that respect;

Guided by the 'principles of International Law on Environment and in particular those of the UN Conference on Human Environment held in Stockholm in 1973 and the International Ecology Convention adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1983;

Recalling resolutions 14/11 and 15/18 of the UN Environment Programme with respect to the environmental conditions in the occupied Palestinian Arab Territories;

Referring to the relevant resolution of the UN General Assembly and Security Council and the ECOSOC;

Reaffirming the rights of mankind in society to enjoy a healthy environment free of pollution as a basic human right;

Expressing deep concern over the brutal practices of the Israeli occupation authorities which include seizure of land and water-resources, the demolition of houses, the coercive displacement of Palestinian citizens, the construction of new settlements in the occupied Palestinian Arab Territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the deforestation of wide expanses of land and the use of harmful gases with the attendant serious effects on the Palestinian and other Arab inhabitants and the economic and social situation in those lands;

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1. Denounces and condemns the aggressive Israeli policies and inhuman methods in using chemical and toxic gases against the Palestinian people, their confiscation of Palestinian land, deforestation practices, burning of crops, uprooting of trees, seizure of water resources, thereby leading to a serious environmental deterioration which threatens life in occupied Palestine.

2. Urges Islamic countries to extend help and assistance to the PLO in the implementation of its plans concerning environmental conservation on Palestinian Territory; also to expose the policies pursued by the occupation authorities which lead to the continuous and dangerous environmental deterioration and living condition in the occupied Palestinian Arab Territories.

3. Urges the Islamic countries to pursue their efforts at the United Nations and specialised agencies and in other countries of the World to compel the Zionist enemy to stop these aggressive practices that violate all international norms, rules and conventions.

4. Requests the Secretary General to submit a report on the environmental problems of the occupied Palestinian and Arab Territories to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.3/19-E
ON
ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF THE LEAST DEVELOPED MEMBER STATES

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9 to 14 Muharram 1411H (31 July to 5 August 1990),

Recalling Resolution No.2/18-E of the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Economic problems of the Least Developed Member States;

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary General and the Ankara Centre on this subject;

Considering the recommendations of the Fifteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs on this subject;

Expressing concern that the economic problems of the Least Developed Member States have aggravated in recent years due, amongst others, to the sharp decline in the price of commodities as well as the adverse effects of the natural disasters faced by some of these countries and the drop in bilateral and multilateral international development assistance from developed countries;

Noting with disappointment the slow progress in the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action (SNPA) as well as the decrease in the Official Development Assistance (ODA) Programme for the Least Developed Countries;

Sincerely appreciating the action of donors, particularly those from among the Member States, who have fulfilled their aid commitments under the Substantial New Programme of Action (SNPA);

Noting with appreciation the increased financial assistance being offered by the Islamic Development Bank to the Least Developed Member States;

1- *Renews* its appeals to the International Community, to implement fully and effectively the SNPA, provisions of other UN resolutions and in particular the Final Act of UNCTAD-VII and further appeals to developed countries to increase their contributions under the International Development Strategy and to follow the example of those States which have converted the debts of the Least Developed Countries into grants in order to facilitate the economic adjustment measures taken by these countries.

2- Requests all the Member States, the Islamic Financial Institutions, as well as the International Community, inter-Governmental and multilateral institutions and other concerned to actively participate at the forthcoming Second International Conference on the Least Developed Countries to be held in Paris in September 1990 as well as the preparatory UNCTAD Conference on the subject to be held in Geneva.

3- Appreciates the outcome of the Ministerial level meeting of the Least Developed Countries held in Dhaka, Bangladesh, from 10-12 February 1990 and emphasizes the need for following up the implementation of the provisions of the "Dhaka Declaration, the Dhaka Document and the Plan of Action" as adopted by that meeting and also appreciates the visit to develped countries in this connection by a Least Developed Countries Ministerial level delegation, headed by the Foreign Minister of Bangladesh.

4- Also appreciates the technical, financial, food aid, and other assistance provided by some Member States, as well as by the Islamic Development Bank, to the Least Developed Member States as a whole and hopes that such assistance will continue.

5- Further appreciates the on-going efforts of the General Secretariat and its Subsidiary Organs and requests them to continue to give special consideration to the problems of the Least Developed Countries and to keep the issue under constant review and to submit progress reports to the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.4/19-E
ON
ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE IN THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9 to 14 Muharram 1411H (31 July to 5 August 1990),

Recalling all relevant resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit and Foreign Ministers Conferences supporting the struggle of the Palestinian people and their right to establish their homeland, their self-determination, and to establish their independent state on their national territory;

Noting with grave concern the deteriorating economic and living conditions of the inhabitants of the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, which resulted from Israeli policies of imposing an economic stranglehold against the Arab inhabitants;

Referring to the resolutions of the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation among the Member States on the economic and social conditions of the Palestinian Arab People in the occupied territories of Palestine;

Appreciating the economic assistance extended to the Palestinian people by the Member States and the United Nations agencies;

Taking note of the recommendations of the Fifteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs on this subject;

Having taken cognizance of the Report of the Secretary General on this subject;

1. APPEALS to Member States and the international community to extend material and moral assistance to the Palestine Liberation Organisation so that it can launch its economic projects in the occupied Palestinian territories, to support the PLO programmes for backing up the Palestinian Intifidha, and to support the steadfastness of the Palestinian people in the face of Zionist occupation of the Palestinian territories;

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2. CALLS UPON Member States, Islamic Financial Institutions, the international community, governmental organisations and multilateral institutions which will participate in the Second Conference on Least Developed Countries being held under the United Nations auspices, in Paris in September, 1990, to seek the adoption of such decisions that would help solve the economic problems in the occupied Palestinian territories, and to initiate policies and measures for the furtherance of development through the decade of the nineties.

3. APPRECIATES the economic assistance extended to the Palestinian people by Member States and United Nations agencies and requests the continuation of all forms of support and assistance to the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories with a view to solving the economic problems, and achieving economic development that would enable them to remain steadfast and to stand firm on the soil of their occupied homeland.

4. CALLS UPON other developed States to grant export oriented Palestinian industrial and agricultural commodities, preferential treatment and exempt them from taxes and customs duties as being done by E.E.C.

5. REQUESTS the Secretary General and the Ankara Centre to prepare a report on the economic problems in the occupied Palestinian territories, on the basis of the necessary data to be provided by the State of Palestine, and submit it to the next meeting of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO.5/19-E
ON
MARKETING IN THE MEMBER STATES OF THE PRODUCTS OF THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9 to 14 Muharram 1411H (31 July to 5 August 1990),

Referring to the resolutions of the Islamic Summit and Foreign Ministers Conferences on supporting the struggle of the Palestinian people and their right to return to their homeland, to self-determination and the establishment of their independent state on their Palestinian territory;

Recalling Resolution No.1/18-E of the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Reaffirming its suport for and pride in the valiant, popular uprising launched by the heroic Palestinian people under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, their sole and legitimate representative;

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the previous sessions of the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation (COMCEC) concerning the economic and social conditions of the Palestinian people especially the resolution of the Second Ministerial Conference on Food Security and Agricultural Development and resolution COMCEC/3-87 (Para 2 of Item: C) of the Third COMCEC;

Having taken cognizance of the Report of the Secretary General on this subject;

1- *Condemns* the Israeli practices against the Palestinian people and the devastation of Palestinian national economic and social institutions, in violation of all international norms and conventions.

2- *Calls on* all Member States and to the institutions of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference to extend every form of support and assistance to the Arab Palestinian people and their Intifadha in the occupied Palestinian territories through their legitimate and sole representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization, so as to consolidate, on the one hand, their steadfastness on their

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territory to enable them to continue their struggle and, on the other hand, to help them build their national economy, defeat the Zionist occupation and exercise their national rights to sovereignty and national independence.

3- Supports the Palestine Liberation Organisation programme for the development of the twin sectors of agriculture and agro-industry, in view of their vital importance for sustaining the resistance of the Palestinian people and their blessed Intifadha in the face of Zionist settlements in the Palestinian occupied territory, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

4. Reaffirms the commitment to accord trade preferential treatment to export-oriented Palestinian products destined for Member States in conformity with the regulations and provisions in force in each Member State in order to enable Palestinian producers to meet local market requirements and facilitate the export of any surplus to Arab and Islamic markets, alleviate the burden on Palestinian producers and overcome the negative impact of the subversive and iniquitous Israeli practices, particularly as far as unfair competition is concerned.

RESOLUTION NO.6/19-E
ON
ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF THE LAND-LOCKED MEMBER STATES

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt from 9 to 14 Muharram 1411H (31 July to 5 August 1990),

Recalling Resolution No.3/18-E of the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Economic Problems of the Land-Locked Member States;

Taking note of the report of the Secretary General on the economic problems of the Least Developed Member States;

Also taking note of the up-dated study submitted by the Ankara Centre on the economic problems of the Least Developed Member States which also highlights the economic difficulties of the Land-Locked Member States;

1- *Renews its appeal* to the International Community and the Member States in particular to implement the provisions of the U.N. related resolutions and in particular the Final Act of UNCTAD-VII.

2- *Requests* the Secretary General and the Ankara Centre to continue to give due consideration to the problems of Land-Locked Member States within the overall context of the Least Developed Member States and submit periodic reports to the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.7/19-E
ON
ASSISTANCE TO THE MEMBER STATES AFFLICTED BY DROUGHT AND NATURAL DISASTERS

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt from 9 to 14 Muharram 1411H (31 July to 5 August 1990),

Recalling Resolution No. 4/18-E of the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Assistance to Drought-stricken Member States;

Noting with concern the grave situation caused by drought and desertification, and the ensuing damaging effects on economic and social conditions specially in the sectors of agriculture and food in the affected Member States;

Fully aware that affected Member States, belonging as they do to the category of the Least-Developed, cannot themselves, bear the growing burden of anti-drought and anti-desertification campaign and the implementation of major related projects;

Having taken cognizance of the Report of the Secretary General on this subject;

Taking into consideration the recommendations of the Fifteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Expressing deep regret at the severe earthquake in the Islamic Republic of Iran on June 20, 1990;

1- Appreciates the efforts of some Member States as well as the Islamic Development Bank, which have provided and are still providing Technical and Financial Assistance and Food Aid to the Member States afflicted by drought and natural disasters, and appeals to all Member States to generously contribute either bilaterally or through specialized agencies and all other regional organizations to contribute to the process of combating drought and the effects of desertification.

2- Calls upon the International Community to assist the Member States afflicted by drought and natural disasters.

3- Expresses its appreciation to the Member States, international agencies, non-governmental organisations which have provided relief assistance to Iranian victims of earthquake.

4- Appeals to all Member States, specialised and affiliated institutions to continue to extend generous assistance to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran for relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction in the affected areas.

5- Invites the Secretary General to strengthen coordination with the Member States for providing assistance to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

6- Requests the Secretary General to submit a progress report on the subject to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.8/19-E
ON
SPECIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO CHAD

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9 to 14 Muharram 1411H (31 July to 5 August 1990),

Recalling Resolution No.5/18-E of the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on Special Economic Assistance to Chad;

Expressing its concern at the combined effects of drought, flood and the invasion of predators on the economy of Chad;

Taking note of the numerous appeals launched by the Government of Chad and inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations, with regard to the serious food and health situation in Chad;

Recognizing the need for urgent humanitarian assistance to Chad;

Expressing its gratitude to the Member States, and particularly to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and to inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations, which have so far provided generous assistance to Chad;

Having taken cognizance of the Report of the Secretary General on this subject;

1- *Requests* anew Member States, the international community and to the inter-governmental organisatons, to continue:

a) providing the necessary humanitarian aid to the Chadian people affected by war, drought, floods and the invasion of predators;

b) contributing to the rehabilitation and development efforts of Chad.

2- *Requests* the Secretary General to keep the economic situation in Chad under review and submit report on this subject to the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO.9/19-E
ON
SPECIAL EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE TO BANGLADESH AND SUDAN

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9 to 14 Muharram 1411H (31 July to 5 August 1990),

Recalling with deep concern the catastrophic situation created in People's Republic of Bangladesh and the Republic of Sudan owing to floods which caused serious damage and loss of human lives, crops and habitation;

Recalling Resolution No.43/9 entitled short term, medium term and long term solutions to the problems of natural disasters in Bangladesh adopted by the 43rd Session of the United Nations General Assembly;

Also Recalling the United Nations General Assembly Resolution No.43/8 regarding emergency assistance to Sudan;

Emphasizing the need for Islamic solidarity to help the brotherly people of Bangladesh and Sudan in their distress;

Having taken cognizance of the Report of the Secretary General on the subject;

1- *Expresses satisfaction and gratitude* for the generous and timely response of some Member States and the Islamic Development Bank in immediately coming to the assistance of Sudan and Bangladesh following these natural disasters.

2- *Appeals* to the Member States and the specialized agencies of the OIC to make generous and emergency assistance to the peoples of Bangladesh and Sudan to overcome their current distress.

3- *Calls upon* the international and regional organizations to provide food, medicine and material assistance to meet the catastrophic situation caused by the floods in Bangladesh and Sudan.

4- *Appeals* to the Member States, Islamic Financial Institutions, and the UN, World Bank and international economic and financial institutions to continue to provide all help and assistance to Bangladesh and Sudan particularly in their plans and programmes for long term and effective solutions as well as their reconstruction and rehabilitation programmes.

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RESOLUTION NO.10/19-E
ON
COOPERATION BETWEEN O.I.C. MEMBER STATES TO COMBAT THE LOCUST MENACE

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9 to 14 Muharram 1411H (31 July to 5 August 1990),

Expressing its deep concern at the escalation of the threat of locusts, and other harmful insects and worms in most Member States;

Considering the growing escalation of locust activity and the influx of the desert locusts which is spreading to the southern regions;

Aware of the disastrous effects of the invasion of desert locusts which is undermining food self-sufficiency of the States in these regions, which are already confronted with the harmful effects of drought, desertification and the international economic crisis;

Noting that combating of locust menace requires the mobilization of considerable amounts of resources and close coordination of the relevant actions undertaken by the infested States;

Appreciating the results achieved by the Summit Conference on the locust menace, held in Dakar on 13 February 1989;

Taking note with satisfaction of the international meeting on combating locusts which was held in Fez, Kingdom of Morocco under the auspices of His Majesty King Hassan II;

Emphasizing the utmost importance of the exchange of early warning data, information and expertise among the affected Member States with a view to combating the influx of locusts in these countries;

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on this subject;

1- *Calls on* the Member States to mobilize all the available human, scientific, technical and financial resources and exchange of information and expertise among them to wipe out the locust menace from the infested zones.

2- *Appeals* to the international community and concerned organizations to continue to give firm support and whatever assistance needed to enable the Member States to combat this menace.

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3- Expresses its appreciation at the initiatives taken by the Islamic Development Bank to assist Member States in their actions to combat the locust menace and appeals to the Bank to continue to give assistance in this regard.

4- Calls upon the international organizations concerned with the combating of locust menace along with the IDB to provide whatever assistance needed to enable the Member States to exchange early warning data, information and expertise on this question.

5- Requests the Secretary General to follow up the developments of this problem and to submit a comprehensive report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.11/19-E
ON
THE EFFECTS OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SINGLE EUROPEAN MARKET ON THE ISLAMIC STATES

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt from 9 to 14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

Recalling the Document on the Unified European Action Among the States of the European Community, as a step towards the establishment of the Unified European Market;

Taking cognizance of the Report of the Secretary General and the Note submitted by the Arab Republic of Egypt and the preliminary study submitted by Ankara Centre to this effect;

Having considered the new economic changes that are likely to occur after the establishment of the Unified European Market and their subsequent effects on the economic relations between the European Community and the Islamic States;

Considering it to be incumbent upon the Islamic States to prepare themselves for these new developments, identifying their dimensions and effects and to mobilize their political and economic will with a view to finding common solutions to the economic problems that might arise from such developments;

1. Calls upon the Member States to intensify every step towards global economic and commercial cooperation in the interest of Islamic States, and urges them to promote trade exchange and investments among them and remove its impediments.

2. Requests the Secretary General in coordination with Ankara Centre and Casablanca Centre to undertake a periodical in-depth study and also requests the Islamic Development Bank to carry out a similar study on the economic and social repercussions of the establishment of a unified European market on the Islamic world, incorporating appropriate ideas to overcome the difficulties that may arise therefrom in the light of international developments, including the possibility of setting up of an Islamic Common Market or any other

appropriate forms of economic integration among Member States. These two studies will be submitted by the General Secretariat and the IDB, accompanied by a proper summary from the General Secretariat about the two studies, to the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference to be held in Dakar, Senegal.

3. *Expresses* the hope that strengthening economic relations between East and West would not affect the order of priorities in respect of economic cooperation and trade exchange between those countries and Islamic countries, nor have a negative impact on the flow of financial resources extended by the advanced countries, whether Eastern or Western, for financing development efforts in Muslim and Third World countries.

RESOLUTION NO.12/19-E
ON THE
ACTIVITIES UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE FOR ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL COOPERATION (COMCEC) FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN OF ACTION TO STRENGTHEN ECONOMIC COOPERATION AMONG MEMBER STATES

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9 to 14 Muharram 1411H (31 July to 5 August 1990),

Recalling Resolution no.1/3-E(IS) and No.13/3-P(IS) of the Third Islamic Summit Conference on the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic Cooperation among the Member States and on the establishment of the OIC Standing Committees respectively;

Recalling Resolution No.1/4-E(IS) of the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference assigning priority to six areas of the Plan of Action;

Also recalling Resolutions No.3/5-E(IS) and No.1/5-E(IS) of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference and Resolution No.5/18-E of the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, on the implementation of the Plan of Action and on the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation (COMCEC) chaired by the President of the Republic of Turkey;

Noting with appreciation that in previous five sessions of the COMCEC, each held concurrently with a Ministerial meeting in a priority area of economic cooperation of the Plan of Action, designated at the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference, namely, trade, science and technology, industry, food security and agricultural development, transport and communications, and energy and that effective action have been initiated to implement various projects pertaining to these areas;

Also noting with appreciation the efforts of the General Secretariat and its subsidiary organs and affiliated institutions working in the field of economy and trade in following up the implementation of the decisions pertaining to different areas of the Plan of Action, in undertaking necessary studies and organizing the required meetings and activities to fulfil their assignments made within the context of the implementation of the Plan of Action;

Reiterating the importance of strengthening cooperation among the Member States in the priority areas of the Plan of Action, namely, trade, industry, food security and agricultural development, transport, communications and energy in ensuring their economic advancement and prosperity;

Noting with satisfaction that:

i) an Expert Group Meeting was held on 8-10 August 1989 in Jakarta, Indonesia and modified the draft mechanism for the establishment of the OIC Food Security Reserve;

ii) a symposium on Agricultural Development and Food Security was organised by the Islamic Development Bank in conjunction with the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors of IDB, held in Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco on February 22, 1989. A similar joint symposium on the subject will be organised preceding the Sixth Islamic Summit which will be held in Dakar, Senegal, in 1991.

iii) the First Ministerial Meeting on Energy was held concurrently with the Fifth Session of the COMCEC in Istanbul in September 1989 and this completed the Ministerial Meeting on all the Six priority sectors of the Plan of Action;

iv) the Sixth Meeting of the Follow-up Committee of COMCEC was held on 20-22 March 1990 in Istanbul to review the progress achieved in the implementation of the ongoing projects pertaining to the priority areas of the Plan of Action;

v) the First Ministerial Meeting on Technical Cooperation will be held on 7-10 October 1990 concurrently with the Sixth Session of the COMCEC, and that its draft agenda has already been circulated among the Member States for their comments and suggestions;

vi) as of now, 21 Member States have joined the Longer Term Trade financing Scheme established under the aegis of the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) in pursuance of a COMCEC decision, and the scheme is actually being utilized by the participating Member countries to finance their intra-OIC exports of non-traditional commodities;

vii) The Draft Framework Agreement and its annex on Rules of Origin for the establishment of a Trade Preferential System among Member States of OIC have been approved at the Sixth Meeting of the COMCEC Follow-Up Committee and referred to the Sixth Session of COMCEC for final approval;

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viii) the Fourth Islamic Trade Fair will be held in Tunis from 4-15 October 1990 and the preparation and arrangements have been undertaken by the Tunisian Government for its successful holding, and Tunisia is also making arrangements to provide Temporary facility in warehousing of goods with a view to contributing in an efficient manner to the promotion of trade exchanges within the Islamic community and between Islamic countries and the rest of the world;

ix) the Islamic Centre for Development of Trade (ICDT) has been finalizing, in collaboration with IDB the study on the establishment of a Trade Information Network among Islamic Countries (TINIC) and will submit it to the Sixth Session of COMCEC;

x) the feasibility study on the establishment of the Export Credit Insurance Scheme has been finalized by Islamic Development Bank and approved by COMCEC and a draft Articles of Agreement will be submitted at the Sixth Session of COMCEC for approval;

xi) the study concerning the Multilateral Islamic Clearing Union has been finalized by the IDB and will be submitted to the COMCEC after it is reviewed by the Eighth Meeting of Governors of Central Banks and Monetary Authorities;

xii) the efforts being exerted by IDB, the Islamic Chamber and the UNIDO to promote industrial cooperation and to implement the decisions of the Third Ministerial Consultation on Industrial Cooperation with the special emphasis on joint ventures among Member States;

xiii) efforts to implement the decisions of the First Meeting of Ministers of Transport held in Istanbul in September 1987, concurrently with the Third Session of COMCEC;

xiv) the meeting of the Working Group on "Draft Bilateral Agreement on Labour and Manpower Exchange" was held on 27-29 May 1989 in Istanbul and finalized the Draft Agreement;

xv) the efforts to implement the decisions of the First Ministerial Meeting on Communications held in Istanbul in September 1988, concurrently with the Fourth Session of COMCEC;

xvi) the Second Ministerial Meeting on Communications will be held in Bandung, Republic of Indonesia from 10-12 July 1991;

xvii) the Fourth Ministerial Conference on Food Security and Agricultural Development will be held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt in 1991;

xviii) the Eighth Meeting of the Governors of Central Banks and Monetary Authorities of the Member States also will be held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt on March 7, 1991 in conjunction with the Fifteenth Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors of the Islamic Development Bank.

xix) the First Meeting of the Focal Points for Technical Cooperation among the Member States was held in Istanbul on 24-26 March, 1990 which, inter alia, considered the draft agenda of the First OIC Ministerial Meeting on Technical Cooperation.

Having been informed of various past, current and planned activities carried out under the auspices of the COMCEC, through the explanations given by the General Secretariat;

Taking note of the Report of the Secretary General on this subject;

1- Invites the Member States to render necessary assistance to the COMCEC to expedite the implementation of the Economic Plan of Action.

2- Appeals to the Member States to host the required expert group meetings for the examination and finalization of the ongoing projects and studies pertaining to different areas of the Plan of Action.

3- Also appeals to the Member States to render possible assistance and support to the General Secretariat and its Subsidiary Organs working in the field of economy and trade to enable them to fulfil their assignments for the implementation of the Plan of Action.

4- Welcomes the offer made by Egypt to host the Fourth Ministerial Conference on Food Security and Agricultural Development in Cairo in 1991.

5- Urges the Member States to participate effectively in the Fourth and Fifth Islamic Trade Fairs to be held in Tunisia from 4-15 October 1990 and in Sudan in 1992, respectively, and requests ICDT to continue to coordinate with the host authorities for the successful holding of these Fairs and commends the Tunisian authorities for their great efforts in providing assistance for the successful holding of the Fourth Islamic Trade Fair.

6- Welcomes the offer of the Arab Republic of Egypt to hold the Eighth Meeting of Governors of Central Banks and Monetary Authorities in Cairo in March 1991.

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7- Also welcomes the offer of the Republic of Indonesia to host the Second Ministerial Meeting on Communications in Jakarta from July 8-12, 1991.

8- Urges the Member States to implement the decisions of the First Ministerial Meeting on Transport, Communications and Energy held in Istanbul in 1987, 1988 and 1989 respectively.

9- Urges the Member States to implement the Resolutions adopted at the previous three Ministerial Conferences on Food Security and Agricultural Development, which will greatly contribute to the attainment of the objectives of Food Security and Agricultural Development in the Member States and calls upon IDB to continue providing technical assistance to the Member States to enable them to formulate programmes for the realization of food security.

10- Urges Member States to join the Agreement on the Global System of Trade Preferences (GSTP) among Developing countries and to coordinate their negotiating positions within the framework of the System.

11- Invites the Member States to host the Third Expert Group Meeting on Labour and Social Security to finalize the two Draft Agreements on Social Security and on Labour and Manpower Exchange.

12- Urges the Member States to participate effectively in the Ministerial Meeting on Technical Cooperation to be held in Istanbul from 7-10 October this year; Eighth Meeting of Governors of Central Banks and Monetary Authorities of Member States to be held in Cairo in March 1991; Second Ministerial Meeting on Communications to be held in Bandung, Indonesia from 8-12 July 1991.

13- Welcomes the enthusiastic response of the Member States, the national and regional agencies to cooperate with the OIC General Secretariat and its Agencies in the realization of technical cooperation activities.

14- Requests the Secretary General to continue with its efforts to follow-up the implementation of the Economic Plan of Action and to present comprehensive progress report to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers as well as at the Annual Session of the COMCEC on the implementation of decision pertaining to various areas of the Plan of Action.

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15- *Feels the need* for the formulation of new strategies within the exisiting Plan of Action adopted at the Third Islamic Summit in 1981 and recommends to the Sixth Islamic Summit to issue a new mandate for the COMCEC to that effect, taking into account the over-whelming economic changes taking place in the world since 1981 and their possible effects on the economies of the Islamic States.

RESOLUTION NO.13/19-E
ON
REPORTS ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE SUBSIDIARY ORGANS OF THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9 to 14 Muharram 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

Recalling Resolution No.9/18-E of the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the activities of the Subsidiary Organs of the General Secretariat namely, the Statistical Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries, Ankara; the Islamic Centre for Technical and Vocational Training and Research, Dhaka; Islamic Centre for Development of Trade, Casablanca; and Islamic Foundation for Science Technology and Development, Jeddah, respectively;

Taking note of the appropriate recommendations of the Fifteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Also taking note of the activity reports submitted by the representatives of the abovementioned organs;

1- Commends the role being played by the Ankara, Dhaka, Casablanca Centres and IFSTAD in their respective fields.

2- Takes note with interest of the recommendations of the Fifteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs on the Dhaka Centre to rename it as the "Islamic Institute of Technology" and requests the General Secretariat to study its financial and legal implications and submit its report to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

3- Directs the above mentioned organs particularly the IFSTAD to strictly abide by the existing decisions of the Summit Conferences and Islamic Foreign Ministers against opening of new Offices.

4- Also directs the above-mentioned subsidiary organs to strengthen coordination among them and also with other related OIC bodies.

5- Requests the above-mentioned organs to submit their reports to the Member States well ahead of the meetings.

6- Further directs within their respective budgets

a) The Ankara Centre to continue with its information, research and training programmes, to collect and disseminate information on technical cooperation potentials of the Member States and to study the modalities of effective coordination among the National Focal Points/institutions of OIC and UN agencies.

b) The Dhaka Centre to collect and disseminate information on the requirements of human resources development in the Member States and to intensify and upgrade its training activities.

c) The Casablanca Centre to continue its training activities in collaboration with the agencies of the United Nations including UNCTAD and GATT as well as organize Seminars in the field of international and inter-Islamic Trade.

d) Entrusts IFSTAD to move forward with the implementation of its 5-Year Plan of Action approved by its Scientific Council.

7- Urges Member States to actively participate in the work of these organs and to honour their regular mandatory contributions to the budgets of these bodies and to settle their arrears at the earliest in view of the current financial difficulties being faced by these organs.

RESOLUTION NO.14/19-E
ON
REPORTS ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE SPECIALIZED AND AFFILIATED INSTITUTIONS OF THE OIC.

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9 to 14 Muharram 1411H (31 July - 5 August 1990),

Recalling Resolution No.10/18-E of the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the activities of the Specialized and Affiliated Institutions of the OIC;

A. Islamic Development Bank.

Noting with satisfaction that the Islamic Development Bank continued to expand its operations and activities as regards to project financing, import and export trade financing, technical assistance, technical cooperation, Special Assistance, and other areas of development and cooperation (e.g. food security), as highlighted in the Fourteenth Annual Report of the Bank;

Noting with Appreciation that the Bank has been playing an active role in the implementation of both the recommendations of the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic Cooperation among Member States adopted by the Third Islamic Summit and various decisions of the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation (COMCEC) as well as the Standing Committee on Scientific and Technical Cooperation (COMSTECH);

Also noting with satisfaction that as part of its efforts and commitments to meet the requirements of its member countries, the Bank has been developing new strategies and schemes, some of which have been launched under the auspices of COMCEC for the promotion of intra-Islamic trade;

1-Invites the Member States to participate in various schemes recently launched by the Bank and to benefit from The Longer Term Trade Financing Scheme, Islamic Banks' Portfolio, IDB Unit Investment Fund, along with IDB's other existing schemes, programmes and operations;

2-Urges the concerned Member States who have not done so to expedite settling their outstanding debts and overdues, as requested by the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

3- *Calls upon* the Member States to lend support to the Bank to enable it to fulfil its obligations and commitments towards fostering economic development and social progress of the Muslim world.

B. *Affiliated Institutions of the OIC.*

- Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange;
- Islamic Shipowners Association;
- International Association of Islamic Banks.

Noting with appreciation the Reports on the activities of the above mentioned Bodies submitted by their respective representatives;

Taking note of the recommendations of the Fifteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs on these institutions;

Appreciating the role being played by all of them in their respective fields;

1- *Commends* the role being played by each of them, in their respective areas of activities.

2- *Urges* the Member States to actively participate in the work of these institutions.

3- *Requests* the above mentioned institutions to strengthen coordination among them and also with other related OIC bodies.

RESOLUTION NO.15/19-E
ON
PROGRESS REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AGREEMENTS AND STATUTES

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9 to 14 Muharram 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

Reviewing the developments in respect of signature and/or ratification of the (i) Agreement on Promotion and Protection and Guarantee of Investments among Member States, (ii) General Agreement on Economic, Technical and Commercial Cooperation among Member States, (iii) Islamic Civil Aviation Council, (iv) Islamic States Telecommunications Union;

Taking note of the recommendations of the Fifteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Having taken cognizance of the Report of the Secretary General on this subject;

1- Urges the Member States which have not yet signed and/or ratified the above mentioned Agreements/Statutes to do so at an early date.

2- Requests the Secretary General to follow up this matter with the Member States concerned and submit a detailed report on the subject to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.16/19-E
ON
THE CODE OF CONDUCT OF THE SHIPPING LINES ASSOCIATION AND COOPERATION IN COMBATING PIRACY AND MARITIME FRAUD

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9 to 14 Muharram 1411H (31 July to 5 August 1990),

Recalling Resolution No.11/18-E of the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Code of Conduct of Shipping Lines' Association and Combating Piracy and Maritime Fraud;

Stressing the need for increased cooperation, collaboration and complementarity among the Member States in the field of Maritime Trade, Shipping and Shipping Lines;

Referring to the UNCTAD Code of Conduct of the Association of Shipping Lines which came into force with effect from 6 October 1983;

Noting that the incidents of piracy and maritime fraud have been on the increase internationally;

Noting with satisfaction the steps taken by some Member States notably Saudi Arabia, Iraq, and Jordan for implementation of the Resolution of the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Recalling the efforts made within the framework of UNCTAD towards the preparation of legislation which contains provisions for combating all forms of piracy and maritime fraud;

Desiring to exchange data and information on the shipping associations, the type of goods exchanged among the Member States as well as the routes by which their vessels ply;

Having taken cognizance of the Report of the Secretary General on this subject;

1- Urges the Member States to join UNCTAD Code of Conduct of the Shipping Lines' Association which came into force in October 1983.

2- Also urges the Member States who are members of IMO to join the agreements and conventions organised by it in this connection.

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3- _Calls upon_ the Member States to advise the exporters and importers to accord priority dealing to public and private national maritime companies.

4- _Also calls upon_ the Member States to draw up the conditions necessary for licencing maritime companies and institutions to pursue maritime business.

5- _Requests_ the Member States to adopt appropriate measures for deterring the occurrence of acts of piracy and maritime fraud and to cooperate in the imposition and the carrying out of punishment against those who commit such crimes.

6- _Requests_ the Islamic Shipowners Association to collect and disseminate information on piracy and maritime fraud.

RESOLUTION NO.17/19-E
ON
THE QUESTION OF ANTARCTICA

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt from 9-14 Muharram 1411H (31 July - 5 August 1990),

Recalling Resolution No.25/5-P(IS) adopted by the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference held in Kuwait from 26 to 29 January 1987, the relevant paragraphs of the Political Declaration adopted by the Eighth Conference of the Heads of State and Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986, and the resolution on Antarctica adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-second ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 10 to 17 July 1985, as well as the decision of the Council of Ministers of the League of Arab States, held at Tunis on 17 and 18 September 1986 and the relevant paragraphs of the final document adopted by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September, 1989;

Recalling also United Nations General Assembly resolutions No.38/77 of 15 December 1983, 39/152 of 17 December 1984, 40/156A and B of 16 December 1985, and 41/88 A and B of 4 December 1986, 42/46 A and B of 30 November 1987 and 43/83 A and B of 7 December 1988 and 44/124 A and B of 15 December, 1989;

Committed to the Islamic concept of universalism, and to the harmony between man and his natural habitat;

Believing in the principle of common heritage of mankind;

Affirming the conviction that in the interest of all mankind, Antarctica should continue for ever to be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and that it should not become the scene or object of international discord;

Affirming the principle that Member States are entitled to information covering all aspects of Antarctica and that the United Nations should be made the central repository of all such information;

Further affirming that all Member States have a valid interest in the management and use of Antarctica and that the pursuit of such interests should be conducted in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and in the interest of maintaining international peace and security, the protection of its environment, and of promoting international cooperation for the benefit of mankind as a whole;

Convinced of the need to ensure the comprehensive environmental protection and conservation of Antarctica, and its dependent and associated eco-systems against all harmful human activities;

1. *Expresses* its conviction that any international regime aimed at the comprehensive environmental protection and conservation of Antartica and its dependent and associated eco-systems, to have univeral validity and be of benefit to all mankind, should be negotiated with the full participation of all members of the international community.

2. *Also expresses* its support for the banning of prospecting, exploration and exploitation of the mineral resources in and around Antarctica.

3. *Further expresses* its support for the establishment of international stations in Antarctica devoted to scientific investigations of global significance, in order to avoid or minimise the adverse impact of human activities on the Antarctic environment and its dependent and associated eco-systems, arising from the growing number of national scientific stations and expeditions.

4. *Calls on* all States to cooperate with the United Nations Secretary-General and to continue consultations at the United Nations on all aspects relating to Antarctica.

RESOLUTION NO.18/19-E
ON
FOREIGN DEBT OF AFRICA

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9 to 14 Muharram 1411H (31 July to 5 August 1990),

Recalling Resolution No.12/18-E of the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Foreign Debt of Africa;

Expressing grave concern over the foreign debt of African countries which has been growing constantly and alarmingly during the past few years, together with the continuing high rates of interest, the instability of exchange rates and the increase in the mean ratio of debt-servicing;

Stressing the fact that debt servicing requirements have become such a heavy burden for all African countries that urgent solution need to be found for the problems of mode of repayment;

Recalling the initiative that His Highness the Emir of Kuwait and the Chairman of the Fifth Islamic Summit made at the Forty-Third Session of the UN General Assembly regarding the world debt crisis, as well as the practical steps which His Highness outlined for the realization of his initiatives at the Ninth Non-Aligned Summit held in Belgrade in September 1989;

Expressing appreciation for the Arab Republic of Egypt for having hosted in Cairo from 28-30 August 1989, an International Seminar on the Unified African Position in preparation for the International Conference on Foreign Debt of Africa;

Appreciating the solidarity of Member States and Islamic Organs and the assistance they provide to African countries to enable them to meet urgent needs;

Having taken cognizance of the Report of the Secretary General on this subject;

1- Invites developed countries and national and multinational creditors to take appropriate measures to cut down the debt of African countries, in particular through staggered settlement of debts, deferred amortization, reduced or favourable interest rates.

2- Calls upon Member States to pursue their endeavours to find a lasting solution to the problem of the increasing indebtedness of African countries.

3- *Requests* the Member States that can afford to do so, and multilateral financial institutions, to pursue transfers of capital at low-interest, including subsidies, to African countries.

4- *Expresses* support to the Resolution adopted by the Conference of the Heads of State of the Organization of African Unity, held in Addis Ababa from 24-28 July 1989, (AHG/RES.3.L), particularly the renewed call, as contained therein, for convening an International Conference on the External Debts of Africa and the call for the international community, especially the developed Creditor Countries, to offer substantial reduction of African debts and lowering of the burden of servicing charges while ensuring that this process be combined with the flow of fresh and considerable finances at soft-term to African countries.

RESOLUTION NO.19/19-E
ON
ASSISTANCE TO THE REPUBLICS OF GUINEA AND SIERRA LEONE IN THE FACE OF LIBERIAN REFUGEE INFLUX

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9 - 14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July - 5 August, 1990),

- Having taken cognizance of the reports on the massive influx of Liberian refugees into the territories of the Republics of Guinea and Sierra Leone brought about by the tragic events taking place in Liberia;

- Mindful of the huge sacrifices already made by the Republics of Guinea and Sierra Leone to assist these refugees who are mostly Muslims, in making available to them reception facilities and material and financial resources gravely concerned by the adverse socio-economic consequences and the heavy burden that such an over population represents for the economies of the Republics of Guinea and Sierra Leone;

1) Addresses an urgent appeal to the Member States to mobilize, and to extend all necessary assistance to the Government of the Republics of Guinea and Sierra Leone so that they can cope with this disturbing situation.

2) Invites the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to make a report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.20/19-E
ON
COOPERATION AMONG MEMBER STATES AGAINST EPIDEMIC DISEASES WHICH AFFECT HUMAN, ANIMAL RESOURCES AND NATURAL LIFE

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9 to 14 Muharram 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

Expressing grave concern at the worldwide spread of infectious diseases affecting human, animal resources and natural life during recent years;

Considering the magnitude it has reached in recent years, especially in view of the extensive travels within and outside the Member States and, particularly during the Hajj;

Appreciating the steps taken by the Member States in the preventive and curative health measures in particular for the pilgrimage season;

Also expressing profound appreciation for the excellent and efficient health services made available to the Pilgrims by the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia;

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on this subject;

1. *Urges* Member States to exchange information and report promptly and efficiently on the outbreak of epidemics in any Islamic country in coordination with WHO and calls for application of international regulations.

2. *Calls* for coordination in the field of health and cooperation by applying the international health regulations such as compulsory vaccination of all pilgrims, coming to the Holy Land and the improvement of sanitary conditions as well as cooperation in their health education before departure through the appropriate media available in their own countries.

3. *Requests* the Secretary General to follow up this resolution.

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RESOLUTION NO. 21/19-E
ON
DRUG ABUSE, PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES AND THEIR ILLEGAL TRAFFICKING

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the Fifth Islamic Summit and 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers on Control of Narcotics and Drug Abuse;

Expressing their concern at the rising rate of drug abuse, their manufacture and illegal trafficking that endanger the health of millions, particularly the youth;

Noting with concern the new dimensions of the ever growing narcotics problem which is threatening the economic, social and political structures of countries suffering therefrom;

Taking into consideration the results achieved by the United Nations and its specialized agencies in the field of drug abuse, including the declaration and comprehensive multidisciplinary plan for the prevention of drug abuse and their adoption by the International Conference on Drug Abuse and their illegal trafficking in 1987 and the United Nations Agreement on Control of Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances and illegal drug trafficking;

Noting with appreciation the declaration and world programme of action adopted by the 17th U. N. Special Session held in New York in February 1990, and the declaration of the London Conference on Control of Cocaine and restriction of drugs (April 1990);

Reaffirming its conviction of the need to supervise the manufacture, trafficking, import and export of drugs and psychotropic substances, in accordance with the single U. N. Agreement on drugs of 1961 and the U. N. Agreement for combatting illegal trafficking of Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances of 1988;

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Recognizing the importance of taking measures for controlling components of drugs including sulphur chemicals and solvents which are used in the manufacture of drugs and psychotropic substances, the availability of which increased their illicit processing;

Affirming the guiding principles of enforced treaties on control of narcotics and psychotropic substances as well as the control measures advocated by these treaties;

Realizing the urgent need for Member States to exert planned and coordinated efforts to eradicate the problem of misusing narcotics and psychotropic substances, trading and smuggling them into Islamic countries, in cooperation between those countries and the relevant organizations;

Expressing its satisfaction at the deliberations of the Expert Committee meeting held in the Republic of Turkey from 18-20 October 1988 and at the report of the Secretary General on this question;

1. *Urges* the Member States to diligently follow up the recommendations made by the Expert Group on the effective measures to control the problem of narcotic drugs in all its aspects and dimensions, including illicit production, processing and trade.

2. *Endorses* the recommendations made by the Second World Conference for Drugs and Intoxicants Control, held by the World Muslim League in Islamabad, in 1989, and invites Member States to implement these recommendations.

3. *Puts on record* its appreciation for the practical measures taken by some Member States to control the phenomenon of drugs namely the death sentence for smugglers and recipients and invites the other Member States to enact similar laws.

4. *Welcomes* the measures taken by some Member States to draw attention to the damaging effect of narcotics and affirms the importance of preventive measures and of promoting the awareness of society, and youth as regards the harmful effects of drugs.

5. *Urges* Member States to coordinate their efforts with a view to unifying their systems relative to the manufacture and importation of psychotropic substances within the frameworks of the relevant international Organizations.

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6. *Invites* Member States to increase their cooperation and exchange information and technical expertise to control narcotic drugs.

7. *Urges* Member States to speed up ratifying and adhering to the UN agreement concerning illicit trading of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

8. *Requests* Member States to host the next meeting of the Experts Committee.

ANNEX V

Report and resolutions on cultural affairs

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IN THE NAME OF ALLAH, THE MERCIFUL, THE COMPASSIONATE

Report of the Cultural Affairs Committee of the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, From 9-13 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 4 August, 1990)

The Cultural Affairs Committee of the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers met in Cairo on 9-13 Muharram 1411H (31 July to 4 August, 1990) to examine the items related to Cultural Affairs in the Agenda of the Conference and to prepare the draft resolutions on Cultural items to be submitted for approval to the Plenary Session of the Conference.

2. H.E. Ambassador Mokhlis Gobba, Arab Republic of Egypt was elected as Chairman of the Committee. In his address, he expressed his warm welcome to the delegations participating in the Committee and wished them success in their deliberations.

3. The delegates expressed their gratitude to His Excellency Mr. Mohammad Hosni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, the Government and people of the Arab Republic of Egypt for hosting the Conference, the warm hospitality and to their continued commitment to the service of Islam.

4. The following States were elected to the membership of the Bureau of the Committee:

Vice Chairmen: - Senegal, Turkey and Palestine

Rapporteur: - Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

5. The General Secretariat was represented by H.E. Ambassador Mohammad Mohsin, Assistant Secretary General for Cultural and Social Affairs and Information.

6. The Committee invited the heads of the OIC subsidiary organs, specialized and affiliated bodies and their delegates to participate in the deliberations of the Committee.

7. The members of the Committee examined each item on the agenda separately, after hearing the explanations of each item, given, where necessary, by the General Secretariat and the heads of the OIC Cultural and Social Organs. Their efforts to achieve the results were appreciated.

8. The Committee then reviewed the annual report of the Islamic Solidarity Fund and its Waqf. The Committee heard with great interest the exhaustive expose of H.E. Ambassador Nasir bin Abdullah bin Hamdan, Chairman of the Permanent Council of the Islamic Solidarity Fund.

9. The Committee heard with interest the representative of the Arab Republic of Egypt regarding the continued support of Al-Azhar Al-Shareef to strengthen its relations with the Islamic Universities established by the OIC and other Islamic Universities, and urged these Islamic Universities to work to that end considering the usefulness of such cooperation for the service of Islam.

10. The Committee, expressed concern that some of the cultural institutions, centres and universities established by the OIC in some Muslim States are not functional or are facing difficulties. There was a general consensus that the Member States need to accord priority to the OIC projects as the decisions to establish them have been taken at the highest level with the objective of attaining the objectives as envisaged in the Charter. The necessity is now even more in view of the challenges faced by the Muslim World.

11. The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers having been named as the Conference of "Peace, Interdependence and Development" enjoins the Muslims to work dedicatedly to achieve the envisaged objectives as culture is also an essential part of all activities relating to human attitudes and behaviour.

12. The Committee also considered that a Waqf be created for the Islamic Universities so that the Universities which are important centres for development of human resources do not face financial difficulties and are able to function and develop their facilities.

13. The Committee considered the report presented by the representative of Indonesia regarding the restorations of the historic Demak Mosque in Indonesia. Out of the estimated budget of US$ 4.3 million for the reconstruction of the Mosque, the Government of Indonesia provided US$ 3.1 million which was spent to renovate the main building. The remaining US$ 1.2 million expected to be generated from the

Islamic Solidarity Fund and Member States is still needed to continue restoration works on the rest of the project which has virtually stopped due to shortage of funds. The Member States, the Islamic Solidarity Fund and other Islamic institutions may consider granting funds for the renovation of the remaining part of the project.

14. The representative of Afghanistan drew attention of the Committee to the grave situation faced by the Afghan people in all respects, including lack of educational facilities for the Afghan people. The need is to provide more educational facilities at all levels of education. The Committee shared concern on the situation and while urging assistance to provide education, approved that the statement of the representative of Afghanistan be annexed to this Report.

15. The Committee welcomed the offer made by Al-Azhar Al-Shareef to establish cooperation between the Sunnah and Seerah Centre of Al-Azhar with the efforts of the OIC to coordinate international efforts in this regard.

16. At the conclusion of its working sessions, the Committee approved the draft resolutions appended to the present report, in their final form.

17. A spirit of Islamic brotherhood and total solidarity prevailed throughout the deliberations and discussions in the meetings of the Committee which greatly contributed to the smooth progress of the Committee's work.

18. At the end of the Committee's meeting, Their Excellencies, the representatives of United Arab Emirates, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Islamic Republic of Pakistan took the floor to express the appreciation to the Committee members, and to the Chairman of the Committee for the wisdom, high competence and skill with which he conducted the proceedings.

19. His Excellency the Chairman then expressed his warm thanks to all the members of the Committee for the atmosphere of brotherhood that prevailed during the meetings, and for their thorough understanding of the subjects studied and discussed, which contributed to the successful completion of the Committee's work within the allotted time.

20. The Committee further expressed its deep appreciation of the commendable efforts of the General Secretariat in preparing the documents and submitting them to the Committee and in making a valuable contribution to its work.

(CHAIRMAN)

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Bismillahi Al-Rahman Al-Rahim

Statement of Afghanistan

Mr. Chairman of the Cultural Committee of the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers,

Peace and Blessings of the Almighty be upon you.

Reviewing the agenda of the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, we noted that it did not comprise an item on the education needs of the sons of the Afghan people. It was therefore necessary to draw the attention of the members of the committee to this issue, so that they may adopt a resolution befitting the standing of the Afghan nation which is an integral part of the Islamic Ummah.

Afghanistan, after 12 years of armed struggle against the Soviet aggression, is in dire need of the basic necessities of life, particularly education in the various fields.

Afghanistan was devastated by this war and is in dire need of assistance in the educational field, particularly within Afghanistan, because 90% of the country was liberated, under the leadership of the Mujahideen.

It is well known that the Mujahideen cannot solve the education problem of these areas and its inhabitants.

We hope and request the committee to recommend and propose the following to the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers:

1. Provide adequate assistance for the education of the Afghan generation, within Afghanistan, through the interim Islamic Afghan Government, to set up new schools and consolidate those existing at the various levels. Otherwise, whether we like it or not, this generation which has been wronged shall remain in a state of illiteracy, which is incompatible with Islam, the religion of dignity and science, turning against us and falling prey to the enemies of Islam, who are very active among the Afghani, through institutions set up under the pretext of assistance by non-Islamic nations.

2. Provide the assistance needed to the University of Al-Da'wa and Al-Jihad, established six years ago by the emigrants in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, which teaches various disciplines. It now has five faculties: Shari'a, Usul-al-Din, Medicine, Engineering and Theology. Some 1100 students are enrolled in the university, which has a teaching corps of over 100. Two classes have already graduated last year and this year from the faculties of Shari'a and Usul-al-Din.

The University has since four years, been member of the Federation of Islamic Universities and its Executive Council for the current year.

At the section of Fiqh and Hadith, the University had started a year ago, Postgraduate courses at Masters level.

Kindly accept our sincere commitment to the cause of Islam and the Islamic Ummah.

Bashir Slam Hakmal
Member of the Afghan delegation

RESOLUTIONS ON CULTURAL AFFAIRS NINETEENTH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS

(SESSION OF PEACE, INTERDEPENDENCE AND DEVELOPMENT),
HELD IN CAIRO, ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT
9-14 MUHARRAM, 1411H
31 JULY TO 5 AUGUST, 1990)

RESOLUTION NO.1/19-C
ON THE
ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY IN NIGER

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

Recalling the previous resolutions of the Islamic Conferences and the recommendations of the Fifteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs on the Islamic University in Niger;

Noting with satisfaction the efforts made by the Government of Niger, the General Secretariat and the Board of Trustees of the University for the smooth functioning of the Islamic University of Niger particularly for the opening of the First Faculty of Islamic Studies and Arabic Language;

Expressing its gratitude and thanks to Member States, Al-Azhar Al-Shareef, the Islamic Development Bank, Rabitah Al-Alam Al-Islami, International Islamic Charitable Foundation, Kuwait, Islamic Da'wa Association, Libya, Islamic Solidarity Fund and all those who extended support and assistance for the establishment and functioning of the University;

Having considered the Report submitted by the Secretary General on the Islamic University in Niger;

Conscious of the need for procuring for the University regular financial resources and necessary educational and material support;

1. Emphasizes the importance of the Islamic University in Niger for the spreading of Islamic culture and Arabic language in West Africa as well as to meet the teaching needs, religious education and training of West African population.

2. Appeals to the Member States, the Islamic Solidarity Fund, the Islamic Development Bank, the Rabitah Al-Alam Al-Islami, the International Islamic Charitable Foundation and other Islamic institutions to provide on regular basis, financial support to the annual budget of the Islamic University in Niger as well as the required educational and material support.

3. Appreciates the efforts made by the Board of Trustees of the University to keep the University functional, despite financial difficulties.

4. Recommends that the Board of Trustees of the University seek to solve on a permanent basis the financial, academic and administrative problems facing the University and to consider necessary changes in the University Statutes to ensure its daily administrative functioning.

5. Requests the Islamic Development Bank, the International Islamic Charitable Foundation, Kuwait, the Islamic Da'wa Association, Libya, the Rabitah Al-Alam Al-Islami, Islamic Solidarity Fund and other Islamic institutions to give financial and material support for completion of the remaining phases of the project, including the establishment of the Polytechnic Faculty, which is already provided for in the Expansion plans of the University.

6. Approves the new composition of Board of Trustees of the University, comprising the following:-

1. Dr. Abdullah bin Abdul Mohsin Al-Turki,
   - Chairman

2. Sheikh Yusuf Jassim Al-Hijji
3. Dr. Mohammad Ahmad Al-Sharif
4. Dr. Kayed Abdul Haq
5. Dr. Djibo Hammani
6. Mr. Sheikh Omar Ismail
7. Mr. Hassan Igodoe
8. Mr. Alqasim Al-Bayaki
9. Mr. Ibadir Thiam
10. Dr. Mohammad bin Bashir
11. Dr. Abdul Jalil Shallaby

The ex-officio members are:-

- Secretary General of the OIC or his representative.

- Chairman of the Permanent Council of ISF or his representative.

- Rector of the Islamic University in Niger.

- A Faculty member of the Islamic University in Niger.

7. Entrusts the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this Resolution and to submit a report to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.2/19-C
ON THE
ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY IN UGANDA

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

Recalling the various Resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit and Foreign Ministers Conferences, particularly Resolution 2/18-C of the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and the recommendations of the Fifteenth Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs on the Islamic University project in Uganda;

Taking note of the signing of the Agreement on the establishment, status and immunity of the Islamic University in Uganda, between the Government of Uganda and the OIC;

Expressing its appreciation of the resolve of the Government of Uganda to pursue the implementation of the project;

Also expressing satisfaction at the efforts made by the OIC-Uganda Joint Committee for the starting of courses at the University;

Noting the establishment of the University Council and its efforts for further expansion of the University;

Expressing its gratitude to the Member States, the Islamic Development Bank, the International Islamic Charitable Foundation, Kuwait, the Islamic Da'wah Association, Libya, Islamic Solidarity Fund and the Islamic Committee for International Crescent, and other Islamic institutions for their generous support to the University;

Having considered the Report submitted by the Secretary General on the Islamic University in Uganda;

1. Requests the General Secretariat and the University Council to complete the study on the minimum financial and material requirements for realizing the goals and objectives of this University.

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Government of Uganda for the facilities and assistance given to the University and to all those Member States which have made contribution to it.

3. Calls upon the University Council to ensure the smooth functioning of the University in accordance with its Statute and the Headquarters Agreement concluded between the Government of Uganda and the OIC.

4. Appeals to the Member States, the Islamic Development Bank, the Rabitah Al-Alam Al-Islami, the Islamic Solidarity Fund, the Islamic Charitable Foundation, the Islamic Da'wa Association, the Universities in Member States and other Institutions to provide material and financial assistance for the annual budget and the expansion of the Islamic University in Uganda.

5. Requests the Government of the Republic of Uganda to finalize promulgation of the Organic Law establishing the Islamic University in Uganda.

6. Requests the Secretary General to follow up this Resolution and to submit a report to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.3/19-C
ON THE
INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY IN MALAYSIA

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the previous Islamic Conferences on the International Islamic University in Malaysia;

Taking note of the recommendations made by the Fifteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Also taking note of the continuing satisfactory progress of this University;

Expressing appreciation to the Government of Malaysia for its continued financial and other support towards the operating expenses of the University and the construction of a new campus;

Also expressing appreciation to the Member States, the Islamic Development Bank and other Islamic institutions which have extended moral and material assistance to the University;

Having considered the report submitted by the Secretary General on this subject;

1. *Requests* the OIC General Secretariat, all its organs, the Rabitah Al-Alam Al-Islami and the Member States to further contribute to the progress and development of the International Islamic University in Malaysia so that it can further increase its capacity and use all its potential to achieve its objectives.

2. *Calls on* all Member States which have not yet concluded Agreements of Co-sponsorship of this University, within the framework of their bilateral cooperation with Malaysia, to do so at an early date.

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3. *Requests* all Member States, the Islamic Development Bank, the Islamic Solidarity Fund and other Islamic institutions to continue to support this University by extending material, financial and any other relevant assistance such as curricula, teachers and scholarships to enable more students to pursue their studies at this University.

RESOLUTION NO.4/19-C
ON THE
ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY IN BANGLADESH

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

Recalling the various resolutions adopted by the previous Islamic Conferences on the Islamic University in Bangladesh;

Taking note of the recommendations of the Fifteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Noting the progress so far achieved towards the establishment of this University, and the execution of other necessary works;

Having considered the report submitted by the Secretary General on this subject;

1. *Appreciates* the steps taken by the People's Republic of Bangladesh to establish the University, meet its operating expenses, and construct a new campus to accommodate more students;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States and Islamic institutions which have extended assistance to the University project.

3. *Urges* all Member States and Islamic financial institutions to provide adequate academic and financial assistance to the University so it can achieve its objectives.

4. *Requests* the General Secretariat to pursue its contacts with the People's Republic of Bangladesh and to follow-up the implementation of the project.

5. *Requests* the General Secretariat to seek academic assistance from Universities in Member States for the Islamic University in Bangladesh through secondment of teachers and provision of scholarships and books.

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RESOLUTION NO.5/19-C
ON THE
TWINNING OF PALESTINIAN UNIVERSITIES IN THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES
WITH
UNIVERSITIES IN THE OIC MEMBER STATES

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9 to 14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference;

Reaffirming the need for sustained enhancement of Islamic solidarity and the commitment of Islamic States to the just cause of the Arab people in Palestine;

Reaffirming the important and essential role of universities and institutes in the occupied Palestinian territories and the strategic role they play at national and academic levels in the development of the struggle;

Expressing its deep concern over the serious situation of schools, universities and institutes, due to their being subject to closure under various pretexts, which deprives Palestinian students of the their basic right to education;

1. *Invites* the Member States to encourage their universities, within their laws and regulations, to examine the possibility to sign twinning instruments between them and universities and institutes in the occupied Palestinian territories, and to extend assistance to them so they can hold out and continue to carry out their duties at national and academic levels.

2. *Invites* the Member States to open to the maximum extent possible their institutes and universities to Palestinian students.

3. *Calls* upon the Member States to facilitate the setting up of branches of Al-Quds Open University in their countries and to extend support to such branches.

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RESOLUTION NO.6/19-C
ON
PROPOSED NEW CAMPUS OF AL-ZEITOUNA UNIVERSITY, TUNIS

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development) held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9 to 14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

Taking into consideration the recommendations of the Fifteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Appreciating the leading and uninterrupted role played by Al-Zeitouna University in the dissemination of Islam and offering its services to Muslims since its inception in the Second Century AH;

Expressing satisfaction over the efforts rendered by the Government of Tunisia with the aim of developing and supporting this University by building a new campus;

Having considered the Report submitted by the Secretary General on this subject;

1. _Expresses_ support for the construction of a new campus to enable the University to expand its educational and cultural role and implement the construction of the new campus.

2. _Urges_ the Member States, the Islamic Solidarity Fund and Islamic institutions to extend financial, material and moral support to erect the new campus within the limits of the sum of Tunisian Dinars 8.85 million (approx. US$ 8 million) budgeted for that purpose.

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RESOLUTION NO.7/19-C
ON
KING FAISAL MOSQUE IN NDJAMENA, CHAD

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the previous Islamic Conferences on King Faisal Mosque in Ndjamena, Republic of Chad;

Having taken note of the recommendations of the Fifteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Having considered the Report submitted by the Secretary General on this subject;

1. *Reiterates* that in view of the pressing need for the educational and social services provided by this Islamic institution, King Faisal Mosque is one of the Islamic educational institutions that needs special attention on the part of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference.

2. *Requests* the Government of the Republic of Chad and the General Secretariat to prepare the technical study and cost estimates needed for the rehabilitation of the Mosque and its annexes and to communicate it to Member States.

3. *Urges* all Member States and Islamic Institutions to contribute towards the restoration and furnishing of the Mosque and its annexes.

4. *Requests* all Member States and Islamic institutions to contribute financially to the maximum extent possible to this institution and to provide it with curricula, teachers and scholarships for the graduates of the Institute to enable them to pursue their higher studies in other Islamic Universities.

RESOLUTION NO.8/19-C
ON THE
REGIONAL INSTITUTE OF ISLAMIC STUDIES AND RESEARCH IN TIMBUCTU, MALI

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

Recalling the various resolutions adopted by the previous Islamic Conferences on the Regional Institute of Islamic Studies and Research in Timbuctu, Mali;

Having taken note of the recommendations made by the Fifteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Welcoming the efforts being made by the Government of the Republic of Mali and the General Secretariat for the implementation of the project;

Having considered the Report submitted by the Secretary General on this subject;

1. Appeals to all Member States, the Islamic Solidarity Fund and other Islamic institutions to continue providing material support to the Regional Institute of Islamic Studies and Research in Timbuctu so that it can achieve its objectives.

2. Calls upon the Member States which have technical facilities in the fields of conservation and restoration of manuscripts to provide scholarships to the officials of the Institute to enhance their competence in these fields.

3. Urges the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (ISESCO) and the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture (IRCICA) to provide greater attention to the Institute and to give to it the necessary technical assistance so that it can continue to carry out its functions.

RESOLUTION NO.9/19-C
ON THE
REGIONAL INSTITUTE FOR COMPLEMENTARY EDUCATION (RICE)
ISLAMABAD, PAKISTAN

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the previous Islamic Conferences on the teaching of Arabic Language and the spreading of Islamic culture;

Considering that the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers re-emphasized the need to promote and spread the Arabic language and Islamic culture in the non-Arabic speaking Asian countries, and to establish the Regional Institute for Complementary Education (RICE) in Pakistan as soon as possible;

Further considering that the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference reiterated the importance of establishing this Institute;

Taking note of the recommendations of the Fifteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Having considered the Report submitted by the Secretary General on this subject;

1. Emphasizes once again, the importance of establishing the Regional Institute for Complementary Education (RICE) in Islamabad, Pakistan, and of propagating and promoting the teaching of Arabic language and Islamic culture in non-Arabic speaking Asian countries.

2. Expresses its appreciation for the efforts of the Government of Pakistan to establish this Institute and for the financial and other significant contributions it has made to the project.

3. Appeals to the Member States, the Islamic Development Bank, the Islamic Solidarity Fund and the World Federation of International Arab Islamic Schools to contribute generously towards this project.

4. Requests the Secretary General to actively follow up this project and to submit a report thereon to the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO.10/19-C
ON THE
ISLAMIC CENTRE IN GUINEA-BISSAU

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cario, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

Recalling the resolutions of the previous Islamic Conferences on the Islamic Centre in Guinea-Bissau;

Taking into consideration the recommendations of the Fifteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Having considered the Report submitted by the Secretary General on the subject;

1. *Expresses its satisfaction* on the commencement of the implementation of the project of the Islamic Centre in Guinea-Bissau.

2. *Requests* the Government of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and the General Secretariat to continue their coordination with a view to completion of the ongoing construction of the Mosque in Bissau, within the limits of the financial resources currently available.

3. *Expresses* warm thanks and deep appreciation to the Member States and Islamic institutions which have extended financial assistance to the Centre.

4. *Appeals* to all Member States, the Islamic Solidarity Fund and Islamic institutions to provide financial and material assistance to the project of the Islamic Centre in Guinea-Bissau.

RESOLUTION NO.11/19-C
ON THE
ISLAMIC CULTURAL CENTRE IN MORONI, ISLAMIC FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF COMOROS

The Ninettenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

Recalling the various resolutions adopted by the previous Islamic Conferences on the establishment of an Islamic Cultural Centre in Moroni, Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros;

Considering the need of the Muslim people of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros for the establishment of such a Centre;

Taking note of the recommendations of the Fifteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs and the resolutions of the Islamic Conference of Ministers for Culture;

Having considered the .Report submitted by the Secretary General on this subject;

1. *Requests* the General Secretariat to continue its coordination with the Government of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros with a view to overcoming the difficulties hindering the establishment of the Islamic Cultural Centre in Moroni.

2. *Expresses* its appreciation and sincere thanks to Pakistan, the Islamic Solidarity Fund, the Islamic Dawa Association, Libya, which have extended financial assistance to the Centre.

3. *Urges* all Member States and the Islamic institutions to extend every possible assistance to this project.

RESOLUTION NO.12/19-C
ON THE
INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC WOMEN'S
ORGANIZATION

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

Considering the resolutions of the previous Islamic Conferences and the recommendations of the Fifteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Conscious of the growing necessity for Muslims all over the world to promote Islamic revival and to create societies based on the Islamic principles of peace, justice and equality for all mankind;

Convinced that these objectives can be achieved with the participation of all Muslims, including Muslim Women who constitute half the Islamic Ummah;

Noting with appreciation the draft Charter prepared by the General Secretariat, on the basis of the report of the OIC Committee of Experts on this question;

Having considered the Report submitted by the Secretary General on this subject;

1. Requests the General Secretariat to hold further consultations among Member States regarding the proposal for the establishment of an International Islamic Women's Organization.

2. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the subject of the establishment of the International Islamic Women's Organization and to submit a report thereon to the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.13/19-C
ON
PROPOSED EXPANSION OF SUDANESE-CHADIAN FRIENDSHIP SCHOOL, N'DJAMENA

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9 to 14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

Taking into consideration the recommendations of the Fifteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Acknowledging the good work done by the Sudanese-Chadian Friendship School in disseminating Islamic studies and Arabic language;

Recognising the need to expand the School to enable enrollment of more students;

Expressing satisfaction over the efforts made by the Government of Sudan in initially establishing the School and then expanding it to impart teaching to 900 students;

Having considered the Report submitted by the Secretary General on this subject;

1. Expresses satisfaction on the progress achieved by the School.

2. Expresses its support for the expansion of the School in order to impart teaching of Islamic studies and Arabic language to more children.

3. Requests the Member States and Islamic institutions to extend financial, material and moral support to enable the School to expand its valuable services.

4. Requests the General Secretariat to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and report to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO.14/19-C
ON THE
RESEARCH CENTRE FOR ISLAMIC HISTORY, ART AND CULTURE (IRCICA)
ISTANBUL

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

Recalling the resolutions of previous Islamic Conferences on the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture (IRCICA) in Istanbul;

Having noted the recommendations of the Fifteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Having considered the report of the Director General of the Centre on the Centre's activities and future plans:

1. Commends the efforts of the Centre reflected in its pioneering accomplishments.

2. Approves the Report which includes the activities and the plan of action of the Centre.

3. Expresses its gratitude and appreciation to the host country (The Republic of Turkey) for the financial, material and moral support it has constantly extended to the Centre thus enabling it to carry out its functions in a satisfactory manner.

4. Calls upon the Member States, the Islamic Development Bank as well as other institutions and philanthropists in the Muslim world to maintain their assistance to the Centre, and expresses its thanks to all those who have extended their help to it;

5. Expresses satisfaction at the document prepared by the Centre on the "Cultural Dimensions of Development in the OIC Member States" in accordance with Resolution 22/17-C of the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and urges Member States to review it and send their comments to the Centre for the preparation of the final document.

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6. Calls upon the Member States to pay their contributions to the budget of the Centre on a regular basis and settle their arrears so that it can implement its current and future plans of action.

7. Calls upon Member States, Islamic institutions and personalities, to extend moral, financial and material assistance to the Waqf established by the Centre to ensure the continuity of its activities.

8. Congratulates the Centre on its Tenth Anniversary and on its success in fulfilling its objectives, and invites the States who desire to participate in the celebration of this anniversary by the Centre.

9. Recommends the following membership of the Governing Council:

1. Dr. Ihsan Dogramace
2. Dr. Ahmed Mohammed Sherif
3. Dr. Ahmed Issa
4. Dr. Al-Sheikh Moussa Al-Sabah Al-Salem Al-Sabah
5. Raja Fouzia bint Raja Tun Uda
6. Dr. Abdellah Hassan Mesry
7. Dr. Afif Bahnassy
8. Dr. Omar Jah
9. Dr. Gulzar Haidar
10. Dr. Mohammad Sherif Ahmad.

RESOLUTION NO.15/19-C
ON THE
INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE ISLAMIC CULTURAL HERITAGE (ICPICH)
RIYADH

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

Recalling the resolutions of previous Islamic Conferences on the International Commission for the Preservation of the Islamic Cultural Heritage;

Recalling the recommendations of the Fifteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Taking note of the report submitted by the representative of the Chairman of the Commission on the Commission's activities and future plans:

1. Approves of the report of the International Commission for the preservation of the Islamic Cultural Heritage comprising its plan of action.

2. Expresses its satisfaction at the programmes carried out by the Commission, in the context of the "Islamic Heritage Year", in particular the "Second International Competition for Calligraphy", and the First International Competition for Photography, on the Islamic Heritage, and expresses its thanks to the Member States who contributed to the success of the "Islamic Heritage Year" 1410H (1989-90).

3. Invites Member States to continue to accord attention to the Islamic Heritage.

4. Urges Member States to regularly pay their contributions and settle their arrears.

5. Expresses its gratitude to the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz for his sponsorship and support of the activities of the International Commission for the Preservation of the Islamic Heritage.

6. *Expresses* its appreciation to the Chairman of the Commission, His Royal Highness Prince Faisal Ibn Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz for the effort he exerts to secure the objectives of the Commission and follow up the extensive activities it undertook for the celebration of the "Islamic Heritage Year".

7. *Approves* the following composition of the Commission:

1. His Royal Highness Prince Faisal Ibn Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz.
2. Prof. Abdul Hadi Boutalib
3. Mr. Hassan Abdul Djalil
4. Dr. Shauki Sha'ath.
5. Dr. Abdul Aziz Salem.

RESOLUTION NO.16/19-C
ON
THE ISLAMIC FIQH ACADEMY

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the previous Islamic Conferences in connection with the Islamic Fiqh Academy;

Reaffirming the Statute of the Academy, its goals and purposes, and the general plan adopted by the Academy Council at its first session held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah for unifying the Muslim Ummah and closing its ranks so that it may remain impregnable through its faith, enlightened with its Shariah, constantly strong and able to meet present-day challenges and face contemporary problems;

Expressing its appreciation of the resolutions, recommendations and religious interpretation efforts adopted by the Academy at its six sessions held in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the State of Kuwait;

Closely following the activities and achievements of the Academy as presented in its Report, with particular reference to the period following the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Commending the Academy's sustained efforts to implement its various projects, foremost among which are the Fiqh Encyclopaedia of Economic Affairs and Dealings, the Comprehensive Index of Fiqh rules, the heritage revival projects, the Glossary of Fiqh terminology, the simplification of Fiqh, as well as its valuable efforts exerted in the exercise of the functions previously assigned to the Islamic International Law Commission, pursuant to the resolutions adopted by the Academy at its Fifth Session held in Kuwait in conformity with the referral of the assignment as decided by the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

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Expressing satisfaction at the efforts of the Academy in convening scholarly seminars, conferences and meetings jointly with Islamic organisations and institutions of Member States, as well as its sustained endeavours to enhance cooperation with relevant Universities and institutes.

1. Expresses its deep satisfaction at the valuable scholarly achievements of the Academy and its efforts to enlighten Muslims on the fundamentals of their religion and on various aspects of Shari'ah through research studies, resolutions, recommendations and the Fiqh interpretation contained in the annual Journal of the Islamic Fiqh Academy.

2. Notes with appreciation the unceasing efforts of the Council and General Secretariat of the Academy which are designed to achieve the lofty Islamic goals and objectives.

3. Calls upon the Academy to:

- Intensify and multiply its scholarly endeavours,
- pursue its dialogue with ulema, researchers, thinkers, experts and specialists,
- continue to coordinate in all fields of research and study with the relevant institutions, universities, and regional Islamic organisations of the Member States.
- to organize legal and juridical seminars which seek to classify the Islamic position towards the "Decade for Peace and International Rights".

4. Urges the Member States to discharge their financial obligations towards the Academy.

5. Also urges the Member States to increase their support to the Islamic Fiqh Academy its scholarly mission, activities and accomplishments, and for its noble goals and objectives, and to boost its material potential, in order to enable it to pursue its noble mission, to meet present-day challenges and face contemporary problems, and to serve the best interests of our pure religion and Muslim Ummah.

6. Expresses deep gratitude to the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz for generously extending material and moral support to the Islamic Fiqh Academy.

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RESOLUTION NO.17/19-C
ON
THE ISLAMIC EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANISATION (ISESCO)
RABAT

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

Recalling Resolution 15/18-CS of the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Also recalling Resolution 2/5-C(I.S.) of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference;

Further recalling the recommendations of the Fifteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Taking note of the Report submitted by ISESCO:

1. Commends the great achievements accomplished by the Organization in educational, scientific and cultural fields and requests it to pursue its great efforts so as to fulfil its noble objectives.

2. Endorses the important project drawn up by the Organization to eradicate illiteracy and provide basic training, that was approved by the Second Extraordinary Session of its General Conference and by the World Conference on Education for All which were both held in Jomtien, Thailand, in March 1990, and calls upon Member States to provide the Organization with the assistance needed and the essential facilities that it requires to implement this vital project.

3. Urges Member States that have as yet not adhered to the membership of the Organization to do so, as early as possible.

4. Requests all Member States to participate in the programmes and projects of ISESCO.

5. _Urges_ Member States that have as yet not settled their contributions to the budget of the Organization to honour their financial obligations to enable the Organization to implement its programmes of work and carry out its educational, scientific and cultural projects and programmes.

RESOLUTION NO.18/19-C
ON THE
ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY SPORTS FEDERATION
(ISSF)

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

Recalling the resolutions of the previous Islamic Conferences on the activities of the Islamic Solidarity Sports Federation;

Recalling the recommendations of the Fifteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs:

Having considered the Report submitted by the Secretary General on this subject;

1. Urges Member States to take active interest in all future activities of the Federation, as well as in the forthcoming Tournaments of Islamic Solidarity Games and particularly in organising their first round under the sponsorship of the Federation.

2. Expresses its appreciation and gratitude to His Royal Highness Prince Faisal Ibn Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz, President of the General Presidency of Youth Welfare in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, for his interest and care for the activities of Sports Federation of Islamic Solidarity Games aimed at furthering its noble objectives.

3. Appeals to Member States to honour their obligations to enable the Federation to carry out its activities.

RESOLUTION NO.19/19-C
ON
THE ISLAMIC COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL CRESCENT, BENGHAZI

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9 to 14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

Recalling the various resolutions of the previous Islamic Conferences, in particular resolution 17/18-C of the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Islamic Committee of the International Crescent;

Having taken cognizance of the recommendations of the Fifteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Considering the report of the Chairman of the Committee on its Eighth Meeting held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, in Rabi Al-Akhir 1410H (November 1989);

Convinced of the important role which should be assumed by the Committee in the humanitarian and relief field;

Taking note with appreciation of the signing of the Headquarters Agreement between the General Secretariat and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah;

Expressing its deep gratitude to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah for the material support it has extended and the administrative and logistic facilities it continues to extend to the Committee for establishing the Headquarters in Benghazi;

Expresses gratitude to the Committee for providing medicines worth US$ 30,000 to the Islamic University in Uganda;

Further expressing its appreciation to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah for donating US$ two million to enable the Committee to further enhance its humanitarian and relief work;

Having considered the Report submitted by the Secretary General on this subject;

1. Urges the Member States which have not yet signed and ratified the Agreement of the Islamic Committee of the International Crescent to do so at an early date so that the Committee may start its functions and accomplish its noble aims.

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2. *Calls upon* all Member States to support the efforts of the Islamic Committee of the International Crescent during its formative phase and to provide it with moral and material support.

3. *Calls upon* Member States and institutions in the Islamic world to support the practical programme for mother and child care in the Muslim family and to contribute to the consolidation of the Programme of Assistance to the Refugees in the Muslim world in accordance with its pressing priorities, on a voluntary basis.

4. *Requests* the Islamic Solidarity Fund and other Islamic institutions to contribute to the financing of the health and social programmes of the Islamic Committee of the International Crescent in the areas of the Islamic world where they are most urgently needed.

5. *Approves* the Report of the Eighth Meeting of the Islamic Committee of the International Crescent.

RESOLUTION NO.20/19-C
ON THE
ACTIVITIES AND PROJECTS OF
WORLD FEDERATION OF INTERNATIONAL ARABIC ISLAMIC SCHOOLS

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

Having considered the report submitted by the World Federation of International Arabic Islamic Schools;

Having taken cognizance of the list of the Federation's projects for the assistance of the Afghan Mujahideen in curriculum development, training of teachers, and printing of text books for the various grades in the Afghan schools which had been drawn up with the participation of the Afghan organisations and to support implementation of the teachers' training course in Kelantan, Malaysia:

1. Urges the Governments of Member States, the General Secretariat, and Islamic organisations, to support the plans of the Federation in this field and to extend every possible assistance for their implementation.

2. Calls on the universities and scientific and cultural institutions in Member States to participate in the implementation of the project for the establishment of an open education institution in Khartoum so as to enable Islamic School students to continue their studies with a view to admission to those universities or to obtain officially recognized certificates; and also to prepare and develop curricula based on Islamic principles, for the primary, intermediate and secondary stages.

3. Emphasizes the need to support the World Council for Islamic Schools Examinations, which has been set up jointly by the Federation and the League of Islamic Universities to place the examinations of private Islamic schools under the supervision of reputable Islamic Universities.

RESOLUTION NO. 21/19-C
ON THE
UNIFIED STAND ON SACRILEGOUS ACTS AGAINST ISLAMIC HOLY PLACES AND VALUES

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9 to 14 Muharram, 14H (31st July - 5th August 1990),

Inspired by the heavenly teachings of the Holy Quran and the True Islamic religion, the religion of mercy, brotherhood, selflessness, justice and is an assurance of a good life for the Islamic community and mankind at large;

Emphasizing the profound veneration of the Muslims for the Messenger of Islam, Mohamed (God's prayers and peace be upon him), the Holy Quran, the prophets, the angels, the revered members of the prophet's family, descendants and companions and the three Holy Mosques, the Holy Mosque at Makkah Al-Mukarramah, the Holy Mosque at Madina Al Munawwara and the Holy Mosque of Al Aqsa and all the other Islamic holy places;

Convinced that the teachings of the most venerable Prophet and the ordinances of the Holy Quran as well as the sound Islamic systems provide the best guarantee for the good life, happiness, complementarity and successes of human society on earth and in the hereafter.

Declaring that according to the foundations of the Islamic creed, sacrifice for the sake of preserving the sanctity of Islamic holy places, are dearest and most sublime than any thing else, and stressing its absolute conviction that it is incumbent upon it to fulfil its Islamic duty by adopting a firm attitude towards those who belittle the beliefs of the Muslims religion.

Reaffirming and Recalling the special declaration adopted by the 18th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Riyadh on the unified Islamic stand against any insult or blasphemy, and the need to take the necessary measures to combat such acts, as referred to in the above-mentioned declaration;

1. *Condemns* most vehemently, any individual or governmental stand in support of any insult directed against the sanctities of revealed religions; and take exception to disregarding such insults as are directed against moral and human principles, cultural values and the religious beliefs of the majority of people, under the pretext of allowing the freedom of belief, expression and writing and respect for the principles of non-interference in the internal affairs of other states.

2. *Reaffirms* that it is the opinion of all the Ulemas that any insult, show of disrespect or slighting of the great prophets, the holy books and the holy Quran, also of the most revered Prophet, his noble family and his devoted companions, constitutes a most sacrilegious act, and those who commit such acts are definitely apostates.

3. *Pays tribute* to all zealous Muslim and non-Muslim personalities, centres, organizations and governments who, motivated by their Islamic and human obligation and being aware of their cultural message and moral principles, stood up to such violation of the religious sanctities as of divine religions.

4. *Calls on* on Member States of the United Nations and all other international organizations to contribute to the preservation of the cultural heritage of all creeds.

5. *Urges* Member States to request its missions throughout the world, to follow up this important issue and to cooperate and coordinate their activities with the OIC Secretary General in this respect.

6. *Requests* the Secretary General of the Organization of Islamic Conference, through the General Secretariat and through his Assistants to follow up and carefully monitor all suspicious and blasphemous maneuvers directed against Islamic Holy Places in all parts of the world in collaboration with Member States.

7. *Commends* the efforts of the Ministers of Culture and Information and all affiliated institutions to draw up an Islamic information and cultural strategy aimed at sheltering the Islamic Ummah from enemy propaganda.

8. *Urges* the Member States to take the necessary measures in respect of publishing houses and their holding companies to ban the publishing and sale of any information material or publications prejudicial to Islam.

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DRAFT RESOLUTION NO. 22/19-C
ON
COOPERATION OF THE SEERAH AND SUNNAH CENTRE IN AL-AZHAR AL-SHARIF WITH THE ORGANISATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9 to 14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

Referring to the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and taking cognizance of the proposal made by the Arab Republic of Egypt for cooperation between the Seerah and Sunnah Centre of Al-Azhar Al-Sharif and the Organisation of the Islamic Conference;

Considering the multiplicity of Seerah and Sunnah Centres throughout the world and the great number of conferences they hold on the subject; considering also the long standing history of Al-Azhar Al-Sharif, its deep-rooted prestige and vast experience in the field of Seerah and Sunnah studies.

Having heard the expose made by the representative of the Arab Republic of Egypt on cooperation of the Seerah and Sunnah Centre in Al-Azhar Al-Sharif with the Organisation of the Islamic Conference;

1. Welcomes the proposal made by Al-Azhar Al-Sharif through the delegation of the Arab Republic of Egypt for using the resources of the Seerah and Sunnah Centre in Al-Azhar Al-Sharif to coordinate the efforts made in respect of Seerah and Sunnah research throughout the Islamic World in cooperation with the Organisation of the Islamic Conference.

2. Invites the Secretary General to consult with the Arab Republic of Egypt for the achievement of this objective.

RESOLUTION NO.23/19-C
ON
PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ISLAMIC CENTRE FOR ADVANCED MEDICAL TRAINING AND RESEARCH IN BANGLADESH.

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9 to 14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

Recalling the resolutions of Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, recommendations of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs, and the Report of the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Taking note of the Report submitted by the Secretary General on this subject;

Also notes the statement made by the representative of the People's Republic of Bangladesh;

Recognizing the keen interest expressed by a number of Member States in the Committee regarding the project;

Reiterating the importance attached to setting up of an Advanced Medical Training and Research Centre and its great usefulness to the health sector in OIC Member States.

1. Requests the General Secretariat to continue its on-going contacts with Member States in order to elicit views and comments on the subject with a view to its consideration when the ban on setting up of new institutions is lifted.

2. Also requests the General Secretariat to arrange an evaluation of proposed project relating to its technical and financial aspects through experts in this field.

3. Requests the General Secretariat to submit a report on the subject to the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.24/19-C
ON THE
UNIFIED HIJRI CALENDAR FOR THE BEGINNING OF LUNAR MONTHS AND THE UNIFICATION OF ISLAMIC FESTIVALS

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

Recalling the previous resolutions of the Islamic Conferences on the establishment of a unified Hijri Calendar for the beginning of lunar months and for Islamic Festivals;

Taking note of the recommendations of the Fifteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on this subject;

Commending the steps taken by the General Secretariat in support of the action aimed at unifying the Hijri Calendar and the Islamic Festivals:

1. *Appeals* to all Member States and Islamic institutions to use the time schedules prepared by the Committee on the Unified Hijri Calendar as a basis for their own calendar.

2. *Reiterates its call* to all Member States to uniformly observe Friday as the weekly holiday and to use the Hijri date.

3. *Calls upon* all the Member States, the General Secretariat and the Islamic Fiqh Academy to make efforts by jurisprudists in consultation with the astronomists to achieve results for unifying the Hijri Calendar.

4. *Reiterates* the invitation to the Member States, which have not yet joined the Committee on the Unified Hijri Calendar to do so and to actively participate in its periodic meetings with a view to maximizing coordination among Islamic States in respect of the unification of the beginnings of lunar months and of Islamic Festivals.

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5. Thanks the Secretariat of the Committee in the Republic of Turkey for having voluntarily prepared the calendar upto 1413H.

DRAFT RESOLUTION NO.25/19-C
ON
THE ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY FUND
AND ITS WAQF

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram 1411H (31 July - 5 August 1990).

Recalling Resolution 3/5-D(A) adopted by the Fifth Islamic Summit (Islamic Solidarity Session) held in Kuwait, in 1407H (1987) which stressed the importance of the activities of the Islamic Solidarity Fund, and of its objectives which aim at strengthening the solidarity of the Ummah through its participation in religious, cultural, scientific and social projects and programs, whether in Member States, or for the benefit of Muslim Communities or minorities in non-Member States;

Cognizant of the contents of the report submitted by the Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Islamic Solidarity Fund and the difficulties encountered by the Fund in financing its budget and implementing its programs over the past seven years;

Recalling Resolution 20/18-D, adopted by the Eighteenth Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference held in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in 1409H (1989) which expressed deep thanks and appreciation to the Member States which made generous and regular donations to the Fund and its Waqf, invited all Member States to contribute within their means to the Waqf Funds, and requested the States which have announced their contributions to the Waqf Funds to kindly remit these sums into their respective investment accounts at the Islamic Development Bank in Jeddah;

Also Recalling resolution (2) D-4/08/88 adopted by the Islamic Fiqh Academy during its fourth session held in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 1408H (1988) on the payment of Zakat through the Islamic Solidarity Fund, and at which it called upon on Islamic States, Governments, and Institutions to perform their duty in reinforcing the resources of the Fund so as to enable it to realize its noble objectives in the service of the Islamic nation;

Noting with appreciation the achievements of the Islamic Solidarity Fund during the past sixteen years and the necessity of developing the Fund's capabilities and financial potential to be able to effectively affect the civilizational structure of the Islamic Communities;

Recording with satisfaction the realization of an important part (40%) of the Waqf capital of the Islamic

Solidarity Fund, and the necessity of working to raise its capital to the amount of one hundred million dollars and which should yield a fixed income enabling the Fund of self-financing its own annual budget, to guarantee the continuity of its noble message;

Expressing its absolute keenness to preserve this important body which is truly considered an honourable symbol of Islamic Solidarity;

1. Affirms the importance of the noble objectives of the Islamic Solidarity Fund considering it an honest symbol expressing joint Islamic will among the Member States and their keen interest for solidarity.

2. Calls upon Member States to initiate offering voluntary annual contributions each according to its capabilities so as to enable the Fund to meet the deficit in its annual budget and overcome the severe financial crisis it has been suffering for years, thus fulfilling its duty towards the Islamic World and to enable it to perform the tasks it has been assigned by the Conference.

3. Also calls upon all Member States to contribute towards the capital of the Waqf, each according to its capacity, and requests those states which have pledged their donations to the Waqf capital to kindly take early action to transfer these amounts to the Waqf Special Investment Account at the Islamic Development Bank.

4. Requests the ISF Permanent Council, in cooperation with the General Secretariat and the Board of Trustees of the Waqf to organize periodic visits to the Islamic countries with the aim of explaining the noble objectives of the Fund and its Waqf and to step up the efforts aimed at urging Member States, Islamic organizations and institutions as well as Muslim personalities and other individuals to make donations and voluntary contributions to the Islamic Solidarity Fund and its Waqf.

5. Charges the ISF Permanent Council in cooperation with the General Secretariat with the task of ensuring ways and means to increase the resources of the Fund and its Waqf, for example, organising campaigns in Member States to collect donations and Zakat for the Fund in accordance with Resolution No. 20/18-C of the Eighteenth Islamic Conference and the resolution adopted in this regard by the fourth session of the Islamic Fiqh Academy. This is to be carried out in full coordination with the concerned authorities in the Member States which shall appoint the institutions to supervise these campaigns.

6. Extends its thanks and appreciation to the Member States which have made generous and regular donations to the Fund and its Waqf without which the Fund would have not been able to perform its mission in the interest of the Islamic Ummah. Particular reference is made to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia which has kindly paid twenty million dollars to the capital of the Fund's Waqf, the State of Kuwait for US$ Six million and the State of the United Arab Emirates for US$ Five million.

7. Requests the Fund to continue maintaining its interest in supporting OIC institutions and organs, as well as major projects in parallel with other types of assistance.

8. Approves the contents of the report of the Chairman of the ISF Permanent Council, and those of the report on the proceedings of the Extraordinary Session of the ISF Permanent Council.

9. Endorses the Permanent Council's approval of the final accounts for financial year 1988/89, and its approval of the estimated resources for the financial year 1989/90.

10. Extends its thanks and appreciation to the Permanent Council and its Chairman and to the Waqf Board of Trustees and its Chairman, as well as to the Executive Department of the Fund, for the efforts they have been making to further the objectives of the Fund and its Waqf.

ANNEX VI

Resolutions on organizational, statutory and general questions

I N D E X

S.No.	Subject	Page No.
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RESOLUTION NO. 1/19-ORG
ON THE
FUNCTIONING OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE, THE SUBSIDIARY ORGANS, THE SPECIALIZED AND AFFILIATED INSTITUTIONS.

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram 1411H (31 July - 5 August 1990),

Referring to the provisions of the Charter of the OIC;

Inspired by the Makkah Al Mukarramah Declaration and Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic Cooperation among Member States adopted by the Third Islamic Summit;

Convinced of the need for the Organization of the Islamic Conference to play a more active and dynamic role with a view to realize the objectives of the Charter to consolidate Islamic solidarity and cooperation,

Determined to give the needed impetus to the General Secretariat and the Subsidiary Organs, specialized and affiliated institutions in order to respond effectively to requirements of the Joint Islamic Action.

Recalling its previous resolutions, particularly resolution 6/18 AF adopted by the Eighteenth Islamic Conference on the functioning of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the subsidiary organs, the specialized and affiliated institutions;

Taking cognizance of the Report presented by His Royal Highness Prince Saud Al-Faisal, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Chairman of the Eighteenth Islamic Conference, on the follow-up of the implementation of resolution 6/18 AF contained in Document No. ICFM/19-90/ORG/D.12;

Also taking cognizance of the Report of the Secretary General on the implementation of the resolution 6/18-AF and its Annexures (I to IV) contained in document No. ICFM/19-90/ORG/D5 prepared in consultation with Chairman of the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Affairs;

Further having heard the Report of the Committee of Seven entrusted with the revision of the Personnel Regulations and Financial Regulations for the General Secretariat and the subsidiary organs,

Having taken note of the reforms undertaken within the General Secretariat and at the level of subsidiary organs in order to rationalize functioning and management and to increase its effectiveness.

1. Expresses its highest appreciation to His Royal Highness, Prince Saud Al-Faisal, for his diligent follow-up and directives aimed at implementing Resolution 6/18-AF on the functioning of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the Subsidiary Organs, Specialized and Affiliated Institutions.

2. Takes note with appreciation of the measures and initiatives taken by the Secretary General with view to rationalizing the functioning and management of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and to increase its effectiveness.

3. Requests the Secretary General to pursue his efforts with a view to submitting to the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference his conception of a strategy for joint Islamic action on the basis of the Declaration of Makkah Al-Mukarammah and the Plan of Action for strengthening economic cooperation among member states adopted by the Third Islamic Summit.

4. Requests the Secretary General to pursue his consultations with Member States in order to receive their observations on draft Framework Statute for the Subsidiary Organs and the Draft Internal Rules for the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs taking into account its increased competence.

5. Requests the Secretary General to continue his consultations with a view to finalizing the draft Internal Rules for the Standing Committees and similar Committees and submit the conclusions of his consultations to the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference,

6. Expresses satisfaction at the efforts made by the OIC Secretary General to consolidate and widen coordination and cooperation within the family of the Institutions of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

7. Approves the recommendations of the first meeting on coordination at the level of Heads of the Subsidiary organs, specialized and Affiliated Institutions held under the Chairmanship of the Secretary General on 8 February 1990 in Jeddah.

8. Requests the Secretary General to continue his efforts to ensure better sectoral coordination among the different institutions of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

9. Invites the Secretary General to study furthermore the possibility to set up joint regional structures for liaison, information and follow-up to promote the activities of the Organization of the Islamic Conference the subsidiary organs, specialized and Affiliated Institutions in relation to member States.

10. Requests the Secretary General to continue the reflection on merging IINA and ISBO and to submit a report thereon to the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference.

11. Approves the measures of restructuring of the General Secretariat proposed by the Secretary General.

12. Decides to extend until the 20th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, the mandate of the present members of Board of Directors, or Scientific Councils of various Subsidiary Organs which has expired.

13. Approves the Report of the Sixth Meeting of the Committee of Seven as well as the draft Personnel Regulations and the draft Financial Regulations of the General Secretariat and Subsidiary Organs, and requests, the Secretary General to take necessary measures for their implementation.

14. Requests the Secretary General to constitute a Committee to study the problem of the accumulation of arrears of contributions by member states and to submit the conclusions and recommendations to the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

15. *Requests* the Secretary General to convene a meeting of an Expert Committee on the functioning of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the subsidiary organs and specialized and affiliated institutions to study and finalise the draft Framework Statute for the subsidiary organs and the Draft Internal Rules of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

16. *Requests* the Secretary General to continue implementing the other provisions under Resolution 6/18-AF of the 18th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

17. *Decides* that starting from its twenty-first session, the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers will be held each year in the fourth week of the month of April.

18. *Entrusts* the Chairman of the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers to follow-up in consultation with the Secretary General the implementation of this Resolution.

19. *Requests* the Secretary General to present a Report on this subject to the twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 2/19-ORG ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE DAWA AND REACTIVATION OF THE COMMITTEE ON COORDINATION OF ISLAMIC ACTION

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9 to 14 Muharram 1411H (31 July - 5 August 1990),

Referring to the provisions of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Inspired ___by the Declaration of Makkah Al Mukarramah, adopted by the Third Islamic Summit which stipulates:

> "Believing in the need to propagate the principles of Islam and the spread of its culture, glory throughout the Islamic Societies and in the world as a whole and to emphasize its rich heritage, its spirtual strength, moral values and laws conducive to progress, justice and prosperity, we are determined to provide the human and material means to achieve these objectives. We also pledge to exert further efforts in various cultural fields to achieve rapprochement in the thinking of Muslims and to purify Islamic thought of all that may be alien or divisive."

Recalling the Resolution No. 6/18-AF adopted by the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the functioning of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, in particular the actions advocated for the re-energization and restructuring of its different bodies and institutions;

Recalling also the relevant resolutions of Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, particularly Resolution 37/18-P of the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers which, inter alia, requested the Secretary General to "reactivate the Committee on Coordination of Islamic Action and enlarge its membership to include international bodies working in the field of Islamic Dawa";

Convinced of the need for Islamic institutions, associations and bodies working in the field of Dawa to coordinate their activities so as to avoid duplication, overlapping and dispersal of efforts, within the framework of a more efficient joint Islamic action;

Having taken note of the various activities carried out by the General Secretariat with a view to reactivating the Committee on Coordination of Islamic Action, in particular the fifth meeting of the Committee held in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, on 4 February 1990, on the fringe of the ceremonies marking the XXth anniversary of establishment of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference;

Noting that the activities of the Committee on Coordination of Islamic Action entail no additional financial burden for the budget of the General Secretariat of the Organisation;

1. Notes with satisfaction the initiative taken by the Secretary General in setting up a structure to ensure coordination among the various Islamic institutions working in the field of Islamic Dawa.

2. Approves the Statute of the Committee on Coordination of Islamic Action.

3. Calls on all Islamic institutions to extend their support to the Committee on Coordination of Islamic Action.

4. Requests the Secretary General to organize a meeting of representatives of the bodies responsible for Dawa activities in Member States with a view of coordinating their activities.

5. Requests the Secretary General to submit a report on Dawa activities to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 3/19-ORG
ON THE
CELEBRATION OF THE TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE OIC

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram 1411H [31 July - 5 August 1990],

Hailing the initiative taken to commemorate in an outstanding manner the twentieth anniversary of the establishment of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, on 7 February, 1990 at the headquarters of the General Secretariat in Jeddah;

Convinced that this celebration bears witness to the interest and the consideration of Member States for the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its various activities in the service of the Muslim Ummah;

Further convinced that the anniversary of the establishment of the OIC should be regularly celebrated by Member States;

1. Expresses its happiness to the standing accorded in the host-country to the commemorative ceremonies of the 20th anniversary of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

2. Expresses to the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Fahd Bin Abdel-Aziz Al-Saud, Sovereign of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, its most sincere thanks and profound consideration for having accepted to place the commemorative ceremonies, under his high patronage, and for the constant support he never fails to provide to the Organization and to the promotion of Islamic solidarity;

3. Further expresses to His Highness Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, Emir of the State of Kuwait and Chairman of the Fifth Islamic Summit, its sincere thanks and profound consideration for the attentive care shown to the Organization of the Islamic Conference on that occasion and which bears witness, once more, to the keen interest he takes in the Organization's activities and the questions of interest to the Ummah;

/...

4. Expresses to the Member States which commemorated and contributed to the celebration of this anniversary its highest consideration for the interest they accorded to this event.

5. Requests the Member States to commemorate, every five years, by a solemn ceremony and popular manifestation the anniversary of the establishment of the OIC.

6. Recommends to Member States to mark the interval, each year, of the anniversary by official statements.

RESOLUTION NO. 4/19-ORG ON THE SUPPORT TO THE CANDIDATURES OF THE REPUBLIC OF SENGAL, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN AND THE REPUBLIC OF SUDAN TO POSTS IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt from 9-14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August 1990),

Inspired by the objective of Islamic solidarity enshrined in the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Recalling the decision of the Second Islamic Summit Conference held in Lahore, Islamic Republic of Pakistan in 1974, requesting all member states to coordinate their positions in the United Nations and all international organizations;

Having taken cognizance of the decision of the governments of the Republic of Senegal, of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and of the Republic of Sudan to submit candidatures to the International Court of Justice and to the International Law Commission respectively;

Takes note of the candidature of Mr. Seydou Madani Sy of the Republic of Senegal and Judge Dorab Patel of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the posts of Judges at the International Court of Justice and that of Dr. Kamal Taeb Idriss, of the Republic of Sudan to a post at the International Law Commission and request the Member States to give their support during the next elections to be held at the Fourty-fifth Session of the United Nations General Assembly.
